

POOR REMOVAL (IRELAND).

RETURN to an Order of the Honourable The House of Commons,
dated 29 January 1878;—*for*,

RETURN "of the Number of POOR PERSONS Removed from the several
UNIONS and PARISHES under separate BOARDS of GUARDIANS in *England*
and *Wales* to *Ireland*, giving Names, Number of Family and Ages, Length
of Residence in *England* or *Wales*, Cause of Removal, and to what Union
Removed, since the 1st day of January 1875 :"

"Similar RETURN of those Removed from *Scotland* to *Ireland* by the
Parochial Authorities in *Scotland* :"

"And, COPY of CORRESPONDENCE in reference to the same."

Local Government Board, }
27 June 1878.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Secretary.

(*Mr. Downing.*)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed,
2 July 1878.

RETURN of the Number of Poor Persons Received from the several Unions and Parishes under separate Notices or Certificates in England and Wales in Ireland, giving Name, Number of Family and Ages, Length of Residence in England or Wales, Cause of Distress, and to what Union Received, under the 1st day of January 1846.

NAME or OFFICE	Place of Birth (nearest to Belfast, date the earliest of February 1850)	Number of Family and ages	Length of residence in England or Wales	Class of Manual	Previous Status pursued	REMARKS
ENGLAND.						
Warrington						
Wm. Whithell	Edward Courtenay Mary Ann Courtenay (decd) Four children	10 years — — — — 12, 4, 3, and 1 years.	About five years — —	Out of employment and destitute	Scots' Bells	His residence in this county was only a few months.
Canterbury						
Abraham	Michael Gannon — — — — Patrick McDermagh — — — —	— — none — — — — — — none — — — —	Not known — — — — About 10 years, but only a few months in this town	Editor through accident of parties Subsided of a nature to prevent permanent establishment.	Elementary Reverend.	
Manchester	Lawrence Gannon — — — —	11 years; no family — —	About 12 years — —	Domestic — — — —	Scots' Bells.	
Stockport	William Gifford — — — — May Webb — — — — Catherine Gifford — — — — Michael Pilsbury — — — —	14 — — — — — — 47 — — — — — — — — — — — — 40 — — — — — —	About three weeks — — About two months — — About 10 years — —	No work, and likely to remain unemployed. Not able to follow any employment	Scots' Bells Widow	
	James Gannon — — — — Catherine Gannon — — — — Five children — — — — John Martin — — — — Margaret Martin — — — — Three children — — — —	46 — — — — — — 45 — — — — — — 12, 11, 4, 4, and 2 years. 40 years — — — — 40 — — — — — — 4, 4, and 2 years.	A few months — — — — — — — — — — About two weeks — — — — — — — —	No work, none in the army, only a short time at Stockport.	Widow — — — — Widow — — — —	From Ireland to another county (not Stockport). There is a female school for pupils of students, as far as possible to be fitted to work up to degree.
Doncaster						
Charles	Samuel Martin and his four children In total, 12 children 10 years, 10 years, 10 years Samuel Martin — — — —	— — — — — — 11 years. 10 — — — — — — 7 — — — — — —	Two years — — — —	Domestic — — — —	Longfellow — — — —	Deceased by his husband
Dunfermline						
Daisy	Thomas Ryan — — — — Elizabeth Leary — — — — Margaret Leary — — — — Charles Leary — — — — And two children — — — — They all together — — — —	40 — — — — — — 40 — — — — — — 38 — — — — — — 38 — — — — — — 10 and 1 years — — — — 10 years — — — —	Not known, but less than one year's residence in Derbyshire	Chapman's in Derbyshire, and not being certain of the length of residence.	Ballinacree Cook, Lancashire Wm's Bells	

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History of the Teachers of Four Persons recruited from the armed Forces and Services under various Branches of Services in England and Wales in England. It contained

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NAME OF TUBERC.	Years of their previous residence in United States (as far as they can be ascertained)	Age of Family and Age.	Depth of Chest (in) as Measured in Water.	Time of Exposure.	To what Station assigned.	REMARKS.
WILLIAMSON—continued.						
Largeport—cont.						
John Redwood -	24 years	2 months	18 inches	Chapelbury to post-office	North Station	Exposed, Maudsley Station.
Ann Stewart -	20 "	2 years	18 "	do - do	North Station	
Thomas Clark -	20 "	5 "	18 "	do - do	North Station	
Robert Smith -	20 "	2 months	18 "	do - do	North Station	
Joseph Davidson -	20 "	2 months	18 "	do - do	North Station	
Ann Tate -	20 "	2 years	18 "	do - do	North Station	
Children (total), 3 years		2 "	18 "	do - do	North Station	
Margaret Stewart -	20 years	12 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
William Clark -	20 "	2 "	18 "	do - do	North Station	
May Smith -	20 years	12 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Children (total)	20 years	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	Exposed to Dublin.
Patrick O'Brien -	20 "	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Ann Tate -	20 "	2 years	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Michael Wallis -	20 "	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Ann O'Connell -	20 "	2 years	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Children (total), 3 years		2 "	18 "	do - do	North Station	
William Davidson -	20 years	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
John Smith -	20 "	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Margaret Smith -	20 "	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Children (total), 3 years		2 "	18 "	do - do	North Station	
May Smith -	20 years	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	Exposed to Exposed.
Michael Wallis -	20 "	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Ann O'Connell -	20 "	2 years	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Children (total), 3 years		2 "	18 "	do - do	North Station	
William Davidson -	20 years	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
John Smith -	20 "	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Margaret Smith -	20 "	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Children (total), 3 years		2 "	18 "	do - do	North Station	
May Smith -	20 years	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	
Michael Wallis -	20 "	2 months	18 inches	do - do	North Station	

Name	Age	Sex	Color	Height	Weight	Build	Complexion	Education	Occupation	Religion	Marital Status	Children	Notes
James McDonald	20 years	M	White	5 ft 10 in	160 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	Resident in District
Robert Smith	22	M	White	5 ft 8 in	150 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Margaret Smith	18 years	F	White	5 ft 4 in	110 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Margaret Jones	20	F	White	5 ft 6 in	120 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Robert Jones	22	M	White	5 ft 8 in	150 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
James Jones	24	M	White	5 ft 10 in	160 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
James O. Jones	26	M	White	5 ft 12 in	170 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Thomas Johnson	28	M	White	6 ft 0 in	180 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Robert Johnson	30	M	White	6 ft 2 in	190 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
John Smith	32	M	White	6 ft 4 in	200 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Mary Smith	25	F	White	5 ft 8 in	130 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	Resident in Town
Mary Wood	27 years	F	White	5 ft 10 in	140 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Richard County	29	M	White	6 ft 0 in	180 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Marion County	31	M	White	6 ft 2 in	190 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Ann Gray	33	F	White	5 ft 12 in	150 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Christopher O'Connell	35 years	M	White	6 ft 4 in	200 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Ann O'Connell	37	F	White	5 ft 10 in	140 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Stephen O'Connell	39	M	White	6 ft 2 in	190 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
John O'Connell	41	M	White	6 ft 4 in	200 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Joseph O'Connell	43	M	White	6 ft 6 in	210 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Patrick Doyle	45	M	White	6 ft 8 in	220 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	Resident in District
Patrick Doyle	47	M	White	6 ft 10 in	230 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
John O'Connell	49	M	White	7 ft 0 in	240 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Joseph O'Connell	51	M	White	7 ft 2 in	250 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Patrick Doyle	53	M	White	7 ft 4 in	260 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
John O'Connell	55	M	White	7 ft 6 in	270 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Joseph O'Connell	57	M	White	7 ft 8 in	280 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Patrick Doyle	59	M	White	8 ft 0 in	290 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
John O'Connell	61	M	White	8 ft 2 in	300 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	
Joseph O'Connell	63	M	White	8 ft 4 in	310 lbs	Medium	Fair	High School	Student	Protestant	Single	None	

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Male	Male	William Wright	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England and Scotland	Have only two weeks, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John McCarty	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Cardiff	
		Andrew Crawford	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Helling	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		James Moore	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Parker (y)	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Kennedy	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		Edward Hoffman	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		William H. Rogers	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		William Ford	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
Female		John Parker (y)	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		William Kennedy	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Parker (y)	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Kennedy	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Parker (y)	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Kennedy	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Parker (y)	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Kennedy	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Parker (y)	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	
		John Kennedy	With 24, and two children, aged 10, 12, and 15 years, and 15 months respectively	10 years, passing about England	Have one week, and likely to be chargeable for a long time	Swiss	

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NAME OF PRIZE.	Master of Four Prizes received from the several Unions and Parishes under separate Heads of Contributions to England and Wales to Ireland, &c.—continued	Number of Family and Age	Length of Residence in England or Wales	Class of Residence	In what Union received	R. E. H. A. & R. E. H.
ENGLAND—continued						
MANCHESTER—continued						
St. Mary's	Michael Wynn	28 years	1 month	Destitute	Chesham	
	Thomas Moore	28	2 years	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Morgan	28	2 months	Destitute	Chesham	
	Thomas Young	28	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28	2	Destitute	Chesham	
St. Mary's	George Young	1 year	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
St. Peter's	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	
	John Young	28 years	2	Destitute	Chesham	

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CORRESPONDENCE relating to CASES of REMOVAL of several POOR PERSONS from *England and Wales to Ireland.*

— No. 1. —

Correspondence.
England and Wales.LETTER from Mr. G. F. Nispet to the Honourable the Local Government Board,
London.

THE LATE IRISH REMOVALS FROM THE NOTTINGHAM UNION.

26, Queen's Grove, Nottingham,
11 May 1876.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

In drawing your attention to the recent removal of certain Irish inmates from the Nottingham Union, by the recently appointed clerk, Mr. Morley, I beg most respectfully to ask your kind consideration of the following:—

Mr. Morley was appointed to the position of clerk to the guardians in December last, on which occasion he made a statement to the effect that he was not well conversant with the Poor Law Acts, but as he had become the chosen of the guardians he would employ, at his own expense, an efficient assistant to act under him; a person who has had long experience in the working of the Poor Law system. He, therefore, engaged a young man, named Connor, who had previously been an assistant at Liverpool, to conduct the business of the Nottingham Union for him (Mr. Morley). I bring these statements before you to show that when Mr. Morley was elected to the clerkship he admitted that he was not conversant with the Poor Law administration.

I admit that the removal of the Irish inmates of this union to their native country had not been carried out by the guardians or their previous clerk, for some years; and therefore, I contend that Mr. Morley acted rather premature in sending them away without first bringing the matter before the board. I append the names, &c. of these people, as published by the "Nottingham Press."

"THE IRISH REMOVALS.

"The following are the names and ages of the paupers who have just been banished to Ireland by the Nottingham guardians of the poor:—

NAME.	Age.	Admitted into the Workhouse.	NAME.	Age.	Admitted into the Workhouse.
Edward Gilmore - -	75	13 Jan. 1876	William Kelly - -	49	14 Jan. 1876
James Sullivan - -	55	10 Jan. 1876	Mary Regan (and three children) - -	30	1 Jan. 1876
Michael Callaghan - -	31	3 Oct. 1875	William - - -	7	" "
Michael McDowen - -	33	1 Dec. 1875	Elizabeth - - -	5	" "
Michael Jennings - -	75	2 Feb. 1876	James - - -	3	" "

In the case of Mary Regan, as is shown by a declaration made by her before the master of the Mohill Union in Ireland, it is asserted that her husband is a native of Nottingham; and if this be true, as I presume it is, it is not legal to have placed on an Irish union four children who legally belong to this country.

My reason for placing these facts before you, for your consideration, is, that after the removal of these poor people, the clerk, Mr. Morley, preferred a series of charges against them, and got them published in the local press; what reason he had for so doing is best known to himself; but to say the least, it was not kind, it was not humane. I append a copy of those charges as published:—

Regan, Mary, aged 30, four children, seven, five, three, and one younger, illegitimate, aged about five weeks. Order of removal obtained some time before her confinement. This woman requested to be allowed to remain until after she was delivered of her child. Became chargeable the last time on 1st January 1876. Came from Bedford Union to Nottingham. Has been deserted by her husband some years. Had been in Nottingham less than a week before being admitted into the workhouse. Had been in Nottingham many times previously, but always in the workhouse, and never occupied a house in Nottingham.

Nottingham, nor even permanent lodgings. Has been in and out of the workhouse six times during the last four years. Has been twice confined here of bastard children.

Callaghan, Michael, aged 31, was in the Lunatic Asylum at Ballinasloe, Ireland, for a long period, and left there on the 27th June 1872, and shortly afterwards came as a tramp to Nottingham, and was found to be insane, and was then removed to Sacinton Asylum, and kept at the cost of this union. Was discharged from there last October, and came direct into the workhouse, and remained there until he was removed to Ireland. He never worked, nor had a house, nor lodgings in Nottingham, but was simply tramping through.

McOwen, Michael, aged 42, admitted into the workhouse 1st December last. Left Leeds, and came straight into the Nottingham Workhouse. Never did a day's work in Nottingham, nor had he lived here previous to his coming from Leeds. Only left Ireland five years ago. Not married, nor had any relations in England.

Jennings, Michael, aged 69, admitted 2nd February 1876. Had lived in Nottingham two months only, and in lodgings. Was admitted into the house about five years previously when in the town. The total time he has lived in Nottingham, exclusive of the time he was in the workhouse, does not exceed six months.

Gillmore, Edward, aged 75, admitted 13th January 1876. Has lived in Nottingham, in and out, in the workhouse and out, on and off, for the last 40 years. Has ascended with the union clothes seven or eight times; has been before the magistrates nearly 30 times; has been admitted into the workhouse 50 separate times during the last 10 years. No records have been kept previous to this, therefore the number of previous admissions cannot be ascertained. He had never occupied a house in Nottingham, nor had he any settlement, nor could he have been removed, had he not upon several occasions left Nottingham to reside in other towns. He stated that he had no friends nor relations in Nottingham.

Sullivan, James, imbecile, aged 53, admitted into the workhouse as a tramp, on the 12th January 1873, and from the tramp ward removed into the body of the house, and on account of the weakness of his intellect, was transferred from there to the imbecile ward. On becoming unmanageable, was sent to the asylum, and after a short time was transferred back to the imbecile ward. This is a permanent cause of imbecility. Has never occupied either lodgings or dwelling-house in Nottingham; is unmarried, and all his relations and friends are in Ireland.

These charges, in some instances, as I proved to the satisfaction of the magistrates, and which will be shown further on, are utterly unfounded, and were made, I am inclined to think, with the object of eluding Mr. Morley's very injudicious acts of sending these poor people away without the knowledge of the guardians, as they knew nothing whatever of the transaction for six days after it actually took place.

The clerk stated before the magistrates (as you will see further on) that he was only asked once for the particulars before the board as to the destination of these people. I beg to draw your attention to the following extracts copied from the three local journals:—

"On the 8th February (five days after the removal took place) the matter was brought before the board by Mr. Walter Gregory, who asked, was it true that 10 persons had been removed from the house without the knowledge or consent of the board. Messrs. Bentley, Sylvester, Gibney, and others followed, stating their surprise that the clerk should have committed such an act without the authority of the board. After a lengthy discussion on the subject, Mr. Gregory moved a resolution to the effect, 'That the action of Mr. Morley in sending these Irish inmates to Ireland was against the present rules of the house, and regretted that he should have done so without first asking the consent of the board.' The clerk then said, in reply, that he had the law to go by, and he thought he was only doing his duty; but also said that they were sent in first-class compartments, and would guarantee their proper delivery at their respective unions in Ireland. Mr. Gregory's motion on the injudicious action of the clerk was lost by the casting vote of the chairman.

Mr. Morley was then asked for the names and other particulars of the paupers sent, but on this occasion the information was not given.

At the next meeting of the board, on the 15th of February, the subject was introduced by Mr. James Gibney, who asked for the particulars in connection with the removals, and the destination of each person sent away. To this Mr. Morley promised to give him (Mr. Gibney) the particulars after the meeting. Mr. Gibney replied, that he wanted the information in a public manner; thus the matter dropped.

On the 22nd of February, Mr. Gibney again introduced the subject, and then received a copy of the charges as given on page 5, with names, ages, &c., but the destination of each was withheld from the document. This being the case, a suspicion at once arose that everything was not right or straightforward, or this most important information would be also given. I am convinced that if given then in an open and straightforward manner, the matter would most likely have ended; but this information being kept back by Mr. Morley, showed there was something wrong which he did not want to be found out. Then the guardians who brought the subject forward began to urge the necessity of making this public, and pressed Mr. Morley for it. The subject was then also taken up by the outside public, who seemed most anxious to know the whereabouts of these poor people.

Correspondence.

England and Wales.

Correspondence.
England and Wales.

On the 29th of February, Mr. Walter Gregory proposed the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. John Sylvester, "That the clerk be requested to furnish the names of the persons, and the parishes in Ireland to which they were removed." An amendment was proposed by Mr. Acton, "That the information be not given;" which was carried by seven votes to five.

Then again, on the 7th of March, the subject was introduced by Mr. Gibney, when he said, "That some misunderstanding existed about the information he asked for, as the destination of the Irish paupers was not given." After a long discussion on the matter, in which the majority of the board supported the clerk, the information of the whereabouts of these people was not given; whereupon Mr. Sylvester said, "That some of the members of the board wanted the information, and that the outside public seemed most anxious for it, and it seemed strange that it would not be given; but he would get it, he said, if he had to advertise for it through the Irish press." Thus the subject dropped.

Lastly, on the 14th March, Mr. Bentley said, "He would ask the clerk to furnish the board with the names of the places to which each Irish person had been sent." Mr. Morley then said, "That if members liked to ask him for the information they could have it." This, I presume, he meant to give privately.

These extracts, my lords and gentlemen, are copied from the local reports of the different meetings, as published in three public journals, and it seems strange to me that, under these circumstances, Mr. Morley could have stated publicly before the magistrates, and a crowded court, that he was only asked once for it. It seems plain that he must have some particular motive in withholding this information, or he would have given it with the rest. The charges he made against those poor people would not bear the light of investigation; and at the same time he knew that the people were not delivered at their proper destination, and, perhaps, dreaded the three months' imprisonment he told the magistrates he would be liable to if he neglected this important part of the removal.

Seeing that the minority of the guardians were, week after week, refused the information sought for, there was no other alternative left but for the outside public to take the matter up, and seek the information through some other channel. As it was by a magistrate's warrant they were removed to Ireland, it was only natural to suppose that the magistrates could give the particulars of the destination they were sent to. I was thus reluctantly compelled to apply to them in petty sessions assembled, on Monday, the 13th day of March, and after hearing my statement, they adjourned the application to the Wednesday following for the purpose of having Mr. Morley present, also the magistrate who signed the warrant. I then renewed my application, stating that the clerk was asked on several occasions for it by different guardians, but refused to give it. I append the proceedings before the magistrates, taken from the "Daily Guardian" of the 16th March, in which you will see that I was supported by several of the guardians in the police court, after being refused the information by their own servant.

"THE IRISH REMOVAL CASES.

"The Magistrates v. The Guardians.

"Yesterday forenoon at the Town Hall, Messrs. Birkin (presiding), Windley and Storey on the bench, Mr. George F. Nugent (accompanied by an English gentleman named Lilley) again appeared in the witness box in reference to the removal of 10 Irish paupers by the Nottingham Board of Guardians to their parishes in Ireland.

"The Clerk.] You made an application here on Monday.

"Mr. Nugent.] Your worship, I made an application on Monday before the magistrates to know the destination of the Irish paupers that were sent away by the Nottingham Union. The same application was made to the clerk to the union on several occasions by the different guardians, and the clerk refused to give up the information. I made my application.

"Mr. Birkin.] On whose behalf did you apply?

"Mr. Nugent.] On my own behalf.

"Mr. Birkin.] On your own personal behalf?

"Mr. Nugent.] Yes, sir. Knowing that they were sent away by a magistrate's warrant, and the clerk refusing to give the information to the guardians, I thought the only remedy left was to see a copy of the warrant. There is something mysterious in the matter altogether. There has been a statement published by Mr. Minnitt, that could not have been got except on the information of the clerk to the union. He states that one of the men, 75 years of age, had absconded seven or eight times, taking with him the union clothes, but I believe that it is not correct. Mr. Morley's predecessor could not have been doing his duty if he allowed a pauper to escape with his clothes seven or eight times. The clerk says seven or eight times; now, it would have been a very easy thing for the clerk to refer to the books, and see whether it was seven or eight times. There is something very mysterious about the affair, and we make the application to the magistrates to make the guardians give us the information we want.

"Mr. Birkin.] Have you made an application to the guardians since you were here before?

"Mr.

"Mr. Nugent.] I did not make an application, but Mr. Councillor Sylvester, Mr. Councillor Gregory, Mr. Councillor Bentley, and also Mr. James Gibney, made applications on several occasions to the clerk for the information, and he refused to give it. I see by this morning's papers, that when he found that this application had been made on the question, he would have given the information yesterday.

"Mr. Birkin.] That is the clerk?

"Mr. Nugent.] Yes, sir.

"Mr. Birkin.] You are aware that so far as your application is concerned, the magistrates have not only nothing to do with it, but they have no power to give you these addresses; anything that the magistrates could do would be to give you a recommendation to the guardians to let you have the information. As far as my own personal opinion goes, and I think I am speaking also for the magistrates on the bench, we can't see any reason why they should not do it, but perhaps Mr. Morley (and I see him here) may have some reason to give us why this information should not be given.

"Mr. Morley.] First and foremost, Mr. Nugent states that I have been asked upon several occasions by the guardians to give this information. This, I beg to deny is false, and also that I have been asked excepting once, that was before the guardians.

"Mr. Birkin.] By the guardians?

"Mr. Morley.] No, sir, not by the guardians, but by Mr. Bentley. The guardians passed a specific resolution that I was not to give this information.

"Mr. Birkin.] That is quite right.

"Mr. Morley.] Had the information been asked me privately, I would have given it. I had no reason of my own for withholding it, but any discussion which could have taken place upon it would have been needless to any one, therefore the guardians declined to give any information on the subject.

"Mr. Birkin.] Then you are not here to give any information?

"Mr. Morley.] I will tell you the law on the matter. The law provides that whoever shall remove these paupers shall remove them to the places mentioned in the magistrate's warrant. I am the person who removed these men, and I am liable to three months' imprisonment if I neglected the law, and I think you will agree with me that I have a little more respect for my position, than to do that. I was asked by the guardians, on the occasion of the removal, whether the law had been carried out, and the guardians were satisfied that what I did was perfectly in accordance with the law. Mr. Nugent makes some complaint that I had stated that the man named Gibney, had absconded seven or eight times with the union clothes. When I made that statement, I made it on a statement furnished to me by the master of the workhouse. This morning I went to the office a little earlier to look up the books, and I found that instead of the man absconding seven or eight times he had absconded nine times, and I have no doubt, that if I had searched another five years I should have found that he had absconded another nine times. I am not ashamed of my dealings in the matter. If the magistrates request me to furnish these names I will do so, but I will not to any third party. I don't think it is my duty in any shape, as I am under instructions.

"Mr. Nugent.] Your Worship, Mr. Morley did furnish the names, with this exception, that he did not give the places the men were sent to.

"Mr. Birkin.] You come before us, not to tell us all about this, but to make a simple application, which is to request the clerk of the board of guardians, Mr. Morley, to give you this information. Mr. Morley has had positive instructions not to do so, and the magistrates have no power to compel the guardians to do it, and certainly we are less informed on a subject of this kind than the guardians must be. I should hesitate very much to request the guardians to do this, because I take it that men who are constantly engaged in the considerations of these questions must know a great deal more about them than we can possibly know. As far as we know, there is no reason why they should not give the information.

"Mr. Councillor Sylvester (from the solicitors' inclosure).] When the application was made on the first day, Mr. Morley refused it; and the next time it was made there was only a small number of guardians, and they passed a resolution against giving the information.

"Mr. Councillor Gregory (from the solicitors' inclosure).] I might say, your worships—

"Mr. Birkin.] I might say that this is altogether irregular, but I don't see why we should not hear Mr. Gregory on the matter, if he can give us any information.

"Mr. Windley.] We have nothing to do but to sign the papers brought before us by Mr. Morley.

"Mr. Gregory.] As one of the guardians, I may say that, in adopting a precedent of this sort, we thought it would have been better if the matter had been brought before the board, as many accusations were made against these people, which I think is entirely wrong, and we thought it would be nothing but right to know the destination of these people, so that the matter could be thoroughly inquired into. It was on my proposition that the names were not to be granted, but I think, as a guardian, that we ought to be furnished with the destination of these people.

"Mr. Gibney (from the jury-box) said that the friends of the people who had been sent away were very anxious to know their destination. He had made the application on several occasions for the information, but had failed to get it. Mr. Morley had offered to give him the information privately, but he (the speaker) had said that the information was public property, and ought to be given to the public.

Correspondence.

England and Wales

Correspondence.

England and Wales.

"The clerk to the magistrates having consulted with the Bench—

"Mr. *Birkie* said: I must say that I can't for my life see why they should object to give this information. I should think there is every reason why the addresses should be given. I think there is no doubt about that, and we think Mr. Morley has certainly not given us any reason why the information should not be given.

"Mr. Morley was about to speak, when—

"Mr. *Birkie* said: You are simply obeying your orders.

"Mr. Morley.] I am the servant of the guardians, and I am requested not to furnish the information.

"Mr. *Birkie*.] We think, as a matter of courtesy, the information should be given.

"To Mr. *Nugent*.] Mr. Morley will tell the guardians what we think about it.

"On the applicant stepping from the witness-box, Mr. Windley (from the Bench) was understood to say that the application was a perfectly right and proper one."

From the preceding report you see what was said by Mr. Gregory, Mr. Sylvester, and where Mr. Gibney states, "that he made the application on several occasions, but failed to get it." Who is guilty of all these mis-statements; the ratepayers of Nottingham wish to know.

Now, with regard to the charges preferred by Mr. Morley against these poor people, who he thought would never be found out, to know if such charges were true or false; but the poor generally find a friend who will not allow them to be trampled upon without cause. If a poor person be necessitated to apply for parish relief, surely they should not be branded with theft or dishonesty without meriting it, as in the case with poor Gilmer, an imbecile, a man who was not really accountable for his acts. Mr. Morley stated in the charge against him, and also before the magistrates, "that he absconded nine times with the clothes of the union, and if he would look at the books for five years further back, he could find out where he absconded nine times more." This statement was made for the purpose of leading the ratepayers to believe that this poor fellow actually had stolen 18 suits of the union clothing, and made away with them. The fact is, as the master's book will show, that he used to get leave of absence, and if not back to time, he would be put down in the absconding column. So it turns out that the poor fellow never took a suit of clothes from the union in his life but the suit he was sent to Ireland in.

Now with regard to Mary Regan, the clerk in his charge against her says, "That she was deserted by her husband for some years, and came into the union in January last to be confined of a bastard child." Mr. Morley must certainly be a very far-seeing young man, and naturally has a good recollection of the adage, "That it is a wise child that knows its own father"; but I will refer you to the Rev. Mr. O'Neill, of Ilkeston, who stated to me that he saw Mary Regan in the company of her husband on several occasions within the last 18 months, and also on the day previous to her coming to the Nottingham Union to be confined, and that he baptised her children. Mr. Morley stated at a meeting of the board on the 4th of April, "That he found Mary Regan had not been married at all." Really, this Mr. Morley must be a curiosity. He can tell for certain whether women have gone through the marriage service, and also whether a child be legitimate or illegitimate. The Rev. Mr. O'Neill said he saw Mary Regan's marriage certificate, and if it be required in this investigation he will undertake to produce it, as he has known them (the Regans) for years.

The following copies of letters and telegrams are the replies I received in answer to the inquiries made, after the destination was given by the clerk. It was taken from the "Nottingham Guardian" of the 1st of April.

"THE LATE IRISH REMOVALS.

"To the Editor of the 'Nottingham Daily Guardian.'

"Sir,

"Having published in your issue of the 26th ultimo, a letter from Mr. Mianitt, giving a long list of certain charges preferred against the poor people who were so clandestinely removed from the Nottingham Union by Mr. Morley, the clerk, on the 3rd of February last, will you allow me space in your widely circulated journal to give publicity to the result of the inquiries I have made with regard to these charges.

"You know, sir, that I had a great amount of trouble to get the destinations of these poor people from the guardians or their clerk; but after making applications to the justices who signed the warrant for their removal, I was directed to apply to the guardians for the information, as 'they could not see on what grounds it was withheld.' I applied to the guardians on the 21st instant, and after a most cordial reception, I renewed my application, stating I only took the step I now did seeing that the information was asked for on several occasions by Messrs. Sylvester, Gregory, Gibney, and Bentley, but without success. After a lengthened discussion the clerk was requested to give the particulars. I then communicated with the masters of the several unions given, and have received the following replies:—

"Sir,

"Having received a communication from you on the 25th instant, I beg to state that a woman named Mary Regan and four children, had been brought to this union on 7th February,

"Mohill Workhouse, 27 March 1876.

February, by a Mr. Webster, as given by himself, not a relieving officer. Hence I am of opinion that the clerk has preferred charges which are both illegal and unfounded.

"Trusting, sir, that you will see the poor woman brought to rights, and not allow any slight to be thrown on her reputation,

"Mr. Geo. F. Nugent."

"I am, &c.
(signed) "Edward Geelan, Master."

"The following are the answers given to the charges preferred against Mary Regan by the clerk of the Nottingham Union:—

"Mr. Morley says: 'Has been deserted by her husband for some years.'

"Mary Regan says: 'Deserted by my husband since the 10th of May 1876.'

"Mr. Morley says: 'Had been in Nottingham many times previously, but always in the workhouse, and never occupied a house in Nottingham, nor even permanent lodgings.'

"Mary Regan says: 'Never an inmate till 1st January 1876; kept a furnished room for 12 months in Millstone-lane, Nottingham.'

"Mr. Morley says: 'Has been in and out of the workhouse six times during the last four years. Has been twice confined of bastard children here.'

"Mary Regan says: 'Never confined in a workhouse till 1st January 1876, when giving birth to a child legally and lawfully entitled to the name of Regan, as given her by wedlock, and the imputations heaped on her character of giving birth to bastard children is wholly and entirely false, such never having been the case.'

"Sir, these are the replies given me by Mary Regan when asked. She has since learned that her husband is a native of Nottingham, being born in a place called Leese-yard, as well as she has been informed. She has been reared an orphan; never in a workhouse during her stay in Ireland, before going to England; of good character and respectable people. She is well conducted, and in no way can any aspersion be thrown on her since I have become acquainted with her. Her children are not so healthy as they had been previous to being sent from England. If anything could have been done for the unfortunate woman, it would be very laudable, for if her husband had been so unkind as to desert her, that is no reason she should be treated with contempt, but on the contrary.

"Sir, you will me much oblige by letting me know what may be the upshot of this transaction, as I shall anxiously look out for it.

"Yours truly, &c.
(signed) "Edward Geelan, Master."

"Sir,

"Sligo Workhouse, 29 March 1876.

"In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I beg to state, that Edward Gilmore, the person you referred to, has not arrived as yet at the Sligo Workhouse.

"I am, &c.
(signed) "T. Shaw, Master."

"To Mr. Geo. F. Nugent, Nottingham."

"I have got no replies from the other unions as yet, but shall be happy to place all particulars before the public when I receive them.

"The above requires just now no comment on my part; I will let the public draw their own conclusions. Trusting you will excuse for trespassing on so much of your valuable space,

"Queen's Grove, 31 March 1876.

"I am, &c.
(signed) "Geo. F. Nugent."

"P.S.—I enclose you the original letters, which I shall be glad if you will shew to anyone interested in the matter."

These are serious and cruel charges for a young and inexperienced clerk to a union to prefer against the character of a poor but honest woman, and charges, I trust you, my lords and gentlemen, will investigate, as a matter of right. The public are not satisfied with the statements of Mr. Morley; these statements being at variance with the reports of the local journals, and either must certainly be inaccurate.

At the time this information was asked for by the guardians who took up this matter, Mr. Morley must have known that four out of the six adults had not been delivered at their proper destination. They were sent in charge of one man named Webster, who was paid \$4 l. for his expenses; and it is presumed that Webster must have told Mr. Morley that he did not deliver Gilmore, Callaghan, McOwen, or Sullivan, they having been left at a public-house, while Webster went with the woman Regan and her children to the Molehill Union. When he returned they were not to be found, so he says.

The removal took place on the 3rd of February, and the application to the magistrates was made on the 13th of March, when Mr. Morley stated before a crowded court that they were all sent to their respective parishes, and volunteered to enlighten the magistrates on the law of the matter. "The law," he said, "provides that whoever shall remove these paupers, shall remove them to the places mentioned in the magistrate's warrant.

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rent. I am the person who removed these men, and I am liable to three months' imprisonment if I neglected the law; and I think you will agree with me, that I have a little more respect for my position than to do that."

Now, Mr. Morley knew at this time, although making this broad statement, that the people were not left at their proper destination.

After a lengthy inquiry before the magistrates, Mr. Windley, the magistrate who signed the warrant for their removal, stated, "That he would certainly like to know if these people were left at their proper destinations." Mr. Birkin then said, "I must say," addressing Mr. Morley, "that I cannot for my life see why you should object to give this information. I should think there is every reason why the addresses should be given. I think there is no doubt about that; and we think Mr. Morley has certainly not given us any reason why the information should not be given."

I then wrote to Mr. Morley, stating that I should do myself the honour of waiting on the guardians, at their next meeting, for the information. I did so, and after a long discussion (particulars of which I append) the information was given.

Mr. Morley at this meeting (April 22nd) did not admit that the paupers were not left at their proper destination. The following is a report of the meeting referred to, copied from the Journal:—

"THE IRISH REMOVAL CASES AGAIN.

"Mr. Ansell asked whether the clerk had received a letter from a Mr. Nugent.

"The Clerk.] I have.

"Mr. Egginton (who has taken the chair in place of Mr. Foster, who had to leave on important business).] With reference to this is it necessary to send any answer?

"The Clerk replied in the negative, and proceeded to explain that on a certain day last week he attended the Town Hall at the request of the magistrates with reference to some application by Mr. Nugent, asking for the destination of the persons sent to Ireland.

"Mr. Simpson.] If this is a matter concerning Mr. Nugent he ought to be present, I think.

"Mr. Massey.] He is not a member of this board.

"Mr. Egginton.] The clerk is perfectly in order.

"The Clerk, resuming, said, he attended before the magistrates, and Mr. Nugent stated his case. He (the clerk) then stated what he had to say, merely telling the magistrates of the resolution passed by the guardians, that the information was not to be furnished.

"Mr. Bentley.] Would it not be better to read the letter first?

"The Clerk.] No, I would rather make my statement, because he says in his letter what is not strictly true. Mr. Morley proceeded to state that he told the magistrates that the guardians had passed a resolution that the information was not to be furnished, though he had offered on several occasions to furnish it to members of the board. The magistrates answered that he was doing his duty in the matter, but said they did not see any reason why the guardians should withhold the information. He told the magistrates that he would lay before the guardians what had been said, and that they might act upon it as they thought well. The clerk then read a letter from Mr. Nugent giving the result of his application to the magistrates, and asking the guardians for the required information.

"Mr. Hesthorne.] Can you give him the information?

"The Clerk.] Yes, sir, so far as I am personally concerned.

"Mr. Bentley.] Then I beg to move that the information be given.

"Mr. Ansell.] Seconded.

"Mr. Egginton.] Has Mr. Nugent made any private application to the clerk?

"The Clerk.] Certainly not. I offered to give the information to Mr. Sylvester, Mr. Gibney, and Mr. Gregory, and they refused to take it privately.

"Mr. Bentley.] It is a public question, and the public ought to know as well as private individuals.

"Mr. Nugent, who was in attendance, was summoned into the Board room, and he renewed the application made to the magistrates to know the destinations of the persons sent to Ireland. There was an idea abroad that they had not yet arrived at their destination, and he believed the board was injuring itself by not consenting to give the information. People outside were of opinion that those sent out had not arrived, and he thought this should be cleared up; and the sooner it was cleared up the more beneficial it would be for the board. The magistrates were unanimous in their opinion that there was no reason why the information should be withheld.

"Mr. Egginton.] I don't wish to cut you short, but the board will form its own opinion irrespective of the magistrates.

"Mr. Nugent, continuing, said, he thought it necessary to explain why he went to the magistrates, and he did not mention the matter as any threat. He took this course as an outsider, and he came now to renew his application. It was very harsh that poor people should be removed to a country which perhaps they had not seen for the last 30 or 40 years.

"Mr. Hesthorne.] Do you wish the information to be furnished to you?

"Mr. Nugent thought it would be better that the guardians should receive the information.

"Mr. Egginton.] I think the board understands the nature of your application; it is that you be furnished with the names of the places to which these persons were removed.

"Mr.

Correspondence.
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"Mr. Nugent.] That is all.

"Mr. Bentley.] I understand that you want them to be furnished publicly.

"Mr. Nugent.] I should certainly wish it to be made public.

"The Clerk said, that before Mr. Nugent retired, he should like to say one word. Mr. Nugent, when before the magistrates, and a letter which appeared in the papers, stated that he (the clerk) had been asked for this information upon several occasions by the guardians. Now, he had only once been asked for it, and it was when the resolution was passed, that the information should not be furnished.

"Mr. Eggleston (to Mr. Nugent.)] The board will take your application into consideration, and will so doubt furnish you with the requisite information.

"The Clerk decided that he had furnished Mr. Minnitt with certain particulars.

"Mr. Eggleston.] If Mr. Minnitt likes to write letters, he may do so. (A laugh.)

"The Clerk observed that the statement made by Mr. Nugent was calculated to make the public believe that he had some reason for withholding the information.

"Mr. Bentley.] I don't think the clerk is taking a right course this morning.

"Mr. Eggleston.] I must call you to order, Mr. Bentley. I hope the clerk will not introduce details, but if I am chairman, I must have order.

"After Mr. Nugent had retired, Mr. Bentley again moved that the information be given.

"Mr. Massey.] You had better move that the other motion be rescinded first.

"Mr. Comber thought it right that the information should be given to the board, and not to the person making the application. (Hear, hear.)

"Mr. Massey.] I move that it is not given this morning; there must be seven days' notice to rescind the other motion.

"Mr. Gibney.] The sooner this thing is settled the better, and I shall support Mr. Bentley's motion. Mr. Gibney asked the clerk for the destinations of Mary Regan (and four children), Michael Calligan, Michael McOwen, Michael Jennings, Edward Gilmore, and James Sullivan.

"Mr. Ansell thought they were making more fuss about the matter than it was worth. (Hear, hear.) In order that the board might come to a resolution, he moved a suspension of the Standing Orders.

"Mr. Hartshorn.] I second that.

"Mr. Morley wrote out the destination in the cases mentioned, and handed the paper to the reporters.

"Mr. Gibney.] I don't think that is courteous to the board.

"Mr. Bentley.] To put it on a bit of paper and throw it on the table.

"The Clerk then read out the destinations of the people, which were Ennystymon, Sligo, Nobhill, and Castleren. Mr. Bentley rose to make some other remark.

"Mr. Eggleston.] I think we have had enough of this.

"Mr. Bentley.] No, no, don't hammer down everything. I want to know whether some one accompanied each one of these persons to the union to which he was to go.

"The Clerk.] I have stated so before.

"Mr. Eggleston.] I shall vacate the chair if you will not keep in order."

How can he reconcile this statement with the four who never arrived at all?

My Lords and Gentlemen, Mr. Morley, I consider, has not acted the part of a wise or prudent man in the transaction; then I would humbly beg that you make inquiries into the whole transaction, and see on what grounds he withheld the information with regard to the destination of these people so long, and at the same time, by what authority he caused to be published the foul and unwarrantable charges against the man Gilmore, and the woman Regan and her little children. By so doing, you will be the cause of satisfying the ratepayers of Nottingham, who are at the present moment anxiously watching the result.

I append all particulars as they appeared in the local journals, and if necessary, shall be most happy to send the original copies of letters, telegrams, &c.

Awaiting a reply at your earliest convenience,

I beg, &c.
(signed) Geo. F. Nugent.

— No. 2. —

LETTER from Mr. Danby P. Fry to Mr. G. F. Nugent.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.

22 May 1876.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, respecting the conduct of Mr. Morley, the clerk to the guardians of the Nottingham Union, in connection with the removal of certain poor persons to Ireland.

I am directed to state that the matter will receive the Board's attention.

To Mr. G. F. Nugent,
26, Queen's Grove, Nottingham.

I am, &c.
(signed) Danby P. Fry,
Assistant Secretary.

Correspondence.

England and Wales.

— No. 3. —

LETTER from Mr. Dandy P. Fry to the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Nottingham Union.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.

22nd May 1876.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to transmit to the guardians of the Nottingham Union the accompanying copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by Mr. G. F. Nugent, respecting the proceedings of Mr. Morley, the clerk to the Board, in connection with the removal of certain poor persons to Ireland.

The Board will be glad to be furnished with the observations of the guardians on the subject of the enclosed communication.

The Board will feel obliged by your returning to them the accompanying printed extracts from the newspapers.

I am, &c.

(signed)

Dandy P. Fry,

Assistant Secretary.

To the Chairman of the
Board of Guardians of the Nottingham Union,
Nottingham.

— No. 4. —

LETTER from Mr. G. F. Nugent to the Honourable the Local Government Board, London.

IRISH REMOVALS FROM THE NOTTINGHAM UNION.

26, Queen's Grove, Nottingham.

7 June 1876.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

ALLOW me to submit to your honourable Board an account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Nottingham guardians held on Tuesday the 30th ultimo, in reference to your communication on the above subject. At the same time allow me to return my sincere thanks for the prompt attention you have given the subject. Taken from the "Daily Guardian" of 31st May 1876.

"THE IRISH REMOVAL QUESTION."

"The Clerk read the following communication from the Local Government Board, having reference to the question of Irish removals.—(See Letter No. 3.)

"Mr. Pichers asked if they were compelled to listen to this nonsense.

"The Clerk might say that Mr. Nugent's communication consisted only of 38 pages of foolscap.

"Mr. Oliver said he would propose that it be read that day six months.

"Mr. Bentley trusted it would be read that morning.

"Accordingly the lengthy document was read by Mr. Morley as follows:—(See Letter No. 1.)

"The reading of the letter was interrupted occasionally by ironical 'hear, hears,' from several of the members, and laughter.

"Mr. Oliver moved and Mr. Tutin seconded, 'that the communications be referred to the selection reference committee.

"Mr. Pichers asked if Mr. Nugent was the Irishman who was before the magistrates in reference to the Pride of Erin Lodge?

"Mr. Egginton said they had nothing to do with that at all. Mr. Nugent, as an Irishman, had thought it his duty to do what he had done for his fellow countrymen, and was not to be blamed for it. It was for the Board to see that the ratepayers were not imposed upon, and to do all they could firmly and kindly, irrespective of what people thought outside. Although he approved of the removal of the paupers to their union, he must say that he thought Mr. Nugent was quite right in what he had done. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gibney thought all the trouble would have been saved if Mr. Morley had given the information which he was asked for at first.

"The Chairman contended that the information not being supplied was the fault of the Board, and not of Mr. Morley.

"Dr. Worth strongly urged that there was a general feeling of satisfaction in the town as to what had been done in the question, but also a general feeling of dissatisfaction that what had been done was not done earlier.

Mr.

"Mr. Bentley said he had never altered his opinion with regard to the Irish removal cases. He was convinced that so long as the Irish were not allowed to move the English from Ireland there was injustice done. He was told on good authority, that although an Englishman became chargeable to an Irish union, he could not be removed. This system of removing paupers from Nottingham had not been in existence for 16 years. (Mr. Oliver.—'More shame for it, then; that is all I can say;' and 'Order.') Whenever these removals took place, the Board should have discriminating power to say whether this or that should be a case for removal or not. Don't let them have any more of this transportation. He was not surprised that Mr. Nugent had taken the course he had. Mr. Nugent was an Irishman and wished to stand by his fellow-countrymen. This was nothing but right, and they would do the same for their countrymen if they were in a foreign land. He thought an answer should go up to the Local Government Board at once, as he had lost confidence in the reference selection committee.

"After some observations from Mr. Oliver, his motion was put to the meeting and carried, and the Board then adjourned."

My Lords and Gentlemen, I will not pass any opinion just now on the proceedings of the guardians relative to this subject, but will submit to your honourable Board anything that may be made public here relative thereto.

I have neglected in my former communication two important circumstances, which, I think, it would be well to make you conversant with, and which are as follows:—

On the 3rd of February, Mr. Morley got the magistrates here to sign a warrant for the removal of a man, named William Kelly, aged 49 years. This man was admitted into the house on the 14th of January 1876. It would be well to know from Mr. Morley what became of this man, as he has not yet arrived in Ireland. It is supposed here that the man Webster, who was the removing officer on the occasion, never saw the man after he left Chester, on his way to Holyhead.

Again, in the case of Michael Jennings, aged 70 years, who was admitted into the house on the morning of the removals. I think Mr. Morley must admit that he had no power whatever to remove this man. He applied for temporary relief; he got a breakfast, was put into a cold bath, and was sent off in about two hours after he made application for the temporary relief.

I admit, my Lords and Gentlemen, that I know but little of the law of settlement, but there appears something rather strange and cruel in this case; a man asking for temporary relief, getting a breakfast, then put into a cold bath, and shipped off to Ireland at once, actually before "he enters the house" at all.

Trusting you will see if those statements are correct,

I beg, &c.
(signed) Geo. F. Nugent.

— No. 5. —

LETTER from Mr. J. F. Rotton to Mr. G. F. Nugent.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
16 June 1876.

Sir,
I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, furnishing them with farther particulars with regard to the charge preferred by you against the clerk to the guardians of the Nottingham Union in connection with the removal of certain poor persons to Ireland.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. F. Rotton,
Assistant Secretary.

To Mr. G. F. Nugent,
22, Queen's Grove, Nottingham.

— No. 6. —

LETTER from Mr. Hugh Owen, jun., to the Chairman of the Board of Guardians of the Nottingham Union.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,
15 June 1876.

Sir,
ADVERTING to the letter which the Local Government Board addressed to you on the 22nd ultimo, I am directed to transmit to the guardians of the Nottingham Union the accompanying copy of a further communication which the Board have received from
259. D 4 Mr.

Correspondence. Mr. G. F. Nugent respecting the proceedings of Mr. Morley, the clerk to the guardians, in connection with the removal of certain poor persons to Ireland.
England and Wales. I am directed to request that the Board may be furnished with the observations of the guardians on the representations contained in Mr. Nugent's further letter.

To the Chairman of the Board of
Guardians of the Nottingham Union,
Nottingham.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Ralph Owen, junior.*

— No. 7. —

LETTER from Mr. W. Foster to the Local Government Board, Whitehall.

My Lords and Gentlemen, Nottingham, 13 June 1876.
 I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of your honourable Board, dated the 12nd day of May 1876, and the enclosed copy letter addressed to the Board by Mr. G. F. Nugent.

The document in question was submitted to the guardians at their meeting, held on the 31st day of May 1876, and at a meeting held this day, 34 guardians being present, the same was considered, when the following resolution was adopted, 30 guardians voting for the same:—

"That this Board, having heard the statements and allegations contained in the letter addressed by Mr. G. F. Nugent to the Local Government Board, resolve that the chairman inform that Board that the action taken by the clerk in the recent removal of Irish paupers from this union has met with the approval of the guardians, and that they are satisfied that the same was in accordance with the law."

"That the statement, generally, is delusive and incorrect, and is so full of personal abuse that this Board consider it undignified to make further answer thereto."

The Board further desire me to say that they have entire confidence in their clerk, who is endeavouring to place the business of the union upon a satisfactory footing.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Foster,*
Chairman.

To the Local Government Board,
Whitehall, London, S.W.

ON the 23rd of June 1876, the Local Government Board acknowledged the receipt of Mr. Foster's letter, and requested to be furnished as soon as possible with the observations of the guardians upon the representations contained in Mr. Nugent's further letter, a copy of which was transmitted to them on the 15th instant.

— No. 8. —

LETTER from Mr. W. Foster to the Local Government Board, Whitehall,

My Lords and Gentlemen, Nottingham, 24 June 1876.
 I BEG to acknowledge the receipt of the letters of your Honourable Board, dated respectively the 15th and 23rd of June 1876, and the copy of the letter enclosed from Mr. Nugent, and in reply thereto I beg to inform you that the first-named letter and its enclosure were read and considered at the last meeting of the guardians, held on the 20th instant, and the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be sent to your Honourable Board.

"That the copy of Mr. Nugent's communication to the Local Government Board lie on the table, and that the chairman be instructed to write to the Local Government Board, intimating that the statements therein made are substantially incorrect."

I have, &c.
(signed) *Wm. Foster,*
Chairman of the Nottingham Board of
Guardians.

The Local Government Board.

— No. 9. —

COPY OF TELEGRAM.

From Edward R. Morley Clerk to Guardians, Nottingham, to Hugh Owen, Jun., Esq.,
Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.

THE chairman of our Board and myself will be glad to attend upon Mr. Selster-Booth any time to-morrow, and explain all particulars as to the recent removals to Limerick. The chairman is anxious that the President of the Local Government Board should be in possession of the truth as to the matter in answering Mr. Stangor's question. Will you kindly obtain an appointment for us, and if we cannot see Mr. Booth, we shall be glad to see the proper officer of the Local Government Board.

— No. 10. —

THE LATE IRISH REMOVALS FROM THE NOTTINGHAM UNION.

(Third communication.)

LETTER from Mr. G. F. Nugent to the Honourable the Local Government Board,
London.

26, Queen's Grove, Nottingham,
27 June 1876.

My Lords and Gentlemen,
CIRCUMSTANCES have arisen here since my second communication through other removals from this union, which compel me to further trouble your Honourable Board, and lay before you additional acts committed by the clerk of this union, which I am convinced are not in accordance with law, and are at variance with that of humanity.

On the 30th of May last, Mr. Morley removed from this union to Limerick two imbeciles, named Mary Anne and Ellen Slattery. When he left Nottingham they were in charge of a nurse, but from statements that appeared in the Limerick papers, no nurse accompanied them to that town.

At the meeting of the guardians of the Nottingham Union, held on the 6th of June, Mr. Morley made a statement to the guardians that he had removed those two women, brought a nurse with him, and delivered them in a proper manner at the Limerick Workhouse.

On the 9th of June, I was astonished at seeing the following report from the "Dublin Freeman's Journal," of the 8th of June:—

* THE REMOVAL OF IRISH PAUPERS.

" LIMERICK, WEDNESDAY.

"An extraordinary case in connection with the removal of two Irish pauper lunatic girls from England to this country, was brought to light at the police office this morning. The sub-constable stated that he found two girls, named Ellen Slattery and Mary Anne Slattery, wandering about the streets, followed by a crowd of people. Mrs. Ryan, of Castleconnell, said that the two girls were her sisters. They went to England about 23 years ago, where they had resided up to their transmission to Ireland. About three or four years ago, one of the girls got insane, and two years since the other became likewise affected. When they became insane, they were put into the Nottingham Workhouse, and kept in that establishment until a few days ago, when, without any intimation being ever sent by the Nottingham authorities, they were brought over to Limerick in charge of the removing officer, conveyed to the Limerick Workhouse, and put inside the gate. The removing officer never as much as handed them over to the master of the Limerick Workhouse, but walked away after he put them inside the gate, merely saying that he was in dread that he would be late for the train. The magistrates directed the women to be brought before the guardians, who were to meet at 12 o'clock. The women and their sister later in the day appeared before the Board, when an order was made for their admission, and the clerk directed to lay all the facts of this apparently harsh case before the Local Government Board. The guardians generally expressed themselves in strong terms of the hardship involved in the case, and the want of some change in the law to render such occurrences impossible."

Correspondence.

England and Wales

My Lords and Gentlemen, if these statements are true, there has been undoubtedly a great want of duty on the part of the clerk, who was himself removing officer in this case; and for the purpose of ascertaining whether a nurse actually went with them or not, I went to the union on the morning of Saturday, 17th June; asked to see the master; was told by the porter that I could; he then entered my name in his book, and directed me to the master's office. The master being engaged, I asked to see Miss Newton, the nurse. A porter in the master's office went and informed Miss Newton, who sent for me to her apartments. When I saw her, I put the question to her, "How far she had accompanied the two women Slattery," and she told me in the most frank manner, "That she only accompanied them to Dublin, and that Mr. Morley took charge of them to Limerick."

After getting this information, and when about retiring, I was met by the assistant porter, who assaulted me by striking me in the breast, and otherwise abusing me in a most filthy manner. I am fully convinced that the porter did not follow me into the house of his own accord to prevent me seeing the nurse, but that he was sent after me by some person interested.

The conduct of this person was brought before the guardians on the 20th instant, when they refused hearing me by the casting vote of the chairman, 10 voting for investigating the matter and 10 against.

I am further informed, my Lords and Gentlemen, that the two imbeciles above referred to were removed from this union without the certificate of a medical gentleman; but the accuracy of this statement at the present time I will not vouch for, but your honourable Board will, I doubt not, be able to ascertain if it is a fact upon inquiry.

I beg respectfully to refer your honourable Board to the meeting of the guardians on the 20th instant (which I enclose), when my second communication was before the Board, and where Mr. Morley made the following statement with regard to Michael Jennings' case: "With respect to Michael Jennings, the case, to some extent, as stated by Mr. Nugent, was correct." After this admission on the part of the clerk, the following resolution was carried by 13 votes to 5: "That the copy of Mr. Nugent's communication to the Local Government Board lie on the table, and that the clerk be instructed to write to the Local Government Board intimating that the statements therein made are incorrect."

I cannot see, my Lords and Gentlemen how this is. Mr. Morley admits "that to some extent my statement is correct;" and 13 guardians state that it is not, even without showing where or how it is incorrect.

My Lords and Gentlemen, I now most respectfully leave the facts of the several cases in your hands, knowing perfectly well that they will be thoroughly sifted; and if the law has not been carried out in a just and humane manner, the guilty party may not be allowed to do so with impunity.

I am, &c.
(signed) *George F. Nugent.*

Enclosure in No. 10.

The Clerk read the following Communications from the Local Government Board.
(See Letters Nos. 6 and 4.)

THE IRISH REMOVAL CASES.

Mr. Bentley.] Will the clerk tell us whether the statements made with respect to Kelly and Jennings are true.

Mr. Egginton did not think they should spend their time in this way; it might easily be said, for instance, that their clerk had picked someone's pocket, or anything else might be alleged against him, whether rightfully or wrongfully.

Mr. Bentley.] There appear to be in these cases certain facts mentioned by Mr. Nugent, and not merely assertions without foundation.

Mr. Egginton remarked that they as guardians, had their duty to discharge to the ratepayers, and that to be constantly "badgering" their clerk was beneath the dignity of the board.

Mr. Bentley disavowed any desire to "badger" their clerk, but wished to ask a question.

Mr. Egginton.] I do not think that any member of this board should ask him impertinent questions.

Mr. Trevellick.] Do you justify the course said to have been pursued towards the two men Kelly and Jennings?

The Chairman.] Mr. Egginton has not stated that he does justify it.

Mr. Trevellick proceeded that if Mr. Egginton did not justify what was asserted to have been done, the only course was to see whether the action really taken was right or wrong, and they should convince their minds on the subject.

Mr.

Mr. Massey observed that it seemed to him that the two men were legally removed from that union, and that if they liked to slip away from those who were conveying them to Ireland, the clerk was not responsible. He should wish to know in the first instance, whether they were legally removed.

Mr. Sylvester.] There is another matter. Supposing a man applying for temporary relief comes in, and after having a cold bath and a meal to pauperise him, he is sent off to Ireland, is that a proper thing to do? It seems to me very harsh, and we have, as guardians, a right to have the question as put answered by Mr. Morley. We have a right to ask questions, and at the meetings of the council, when the town clerk is questioned he replies openly, and in a straightforward manner.

Mr. Acton said that one of these men, as he understood the last speaker, applied for temporary relief in the shape of a cold bath, and had a meal supplied to him in order to justify his removal (*laughter*). This was absurd on the face of it. He thought that Mr. Bentley and every member of the board was entitled to ask questions as to subjects before the board, and each member putting a question had a right to an answer; but their clerk from the first had been willing to answer questions if the board desired him. As to this correspondence, he believed that the public as well as the board were thoroughly sick of the matter. With an exception or two there was only one opinion which he had heard expressed on the subject, and it was that if the guardians had done less than they had done, they would have fallen lamentably short of their duty (*hear, hear*); and it was a shame their time and the attention of the public should be occupied by these communications sent up by this Mr. Nugent to the Local Government Board. On this subject he thought that Mr. Nugent had a decided craze, and if they considered his communications he would only be flattered, and continue to poster them. He would be glad, however, if the clerk would explain as to Kelly and Jennings.

The Clerk stated, that first of all, Mr. Nugent alleged that on the 3rd of February, he (the clerk) got the magistrates to sign an order for the removal of a man named William Kelly, aged 49, who had not yet arrived in Ireland. Now as to Kelly, he was most likely to arrive there, because no order to remove such a person was obtained (*laughter*). With respect to Michael Jennings, the case to some extent, as stated by Mr. Nugent, was correct (*hear, hear*); but there was this difference, that it was made to appear that he (the clerk) had acted wrongfully, instead of legally, as was the case. This man, 70 years of age, made an application, and happened to state the place where he came from. There was another person who was going away, and who was going to the same place. Jennings said that he was thoroughly "used up," and wanted an order for the house, which he obtained; but if he had only applied for temporary relief, he (the clerk) would not have thought it to be his duty, in the interests of the ratepayers, to send him to Ireland (*hear, hear*). Jennings said that he would be glad to be sent to Ireland, and as there was another person going he was sent. He was in the house, had the union clothes on, and instead of one meal in the house, he had three meals.

Mr. Bentley suggested that the master should be called in and questioned as to whether Jennings was ever in the house.

Mr. Acton moved that after hearing the clerk's explanation, the communication should be allowed to lie on the table.

Mr. Egginton seconded the proposition.

The Clerk pointed out that the Local Government Board would require a reply to be sent.

Mr. Acton said that if a reply was required to be sent, he would move that the clerk reply that the statements made in the letter as to the two cases mentioned were untrue. They must forward an answer to the Local Government Board if one was wanted.

Mr. Egginton.] I should send a curt one.

Mr. Trevitt thought that when Mr. Bentley asked the clerk for a statement as to certain things, he should be well content with the statement made, and not require the master or anyone else to come before the board to verify it. For his own part he had been pleased at the way in which Mr. Morley had answered the questions put that morning.

Mr. Sylvester.] Mr. Nugent is in the passage, and wishes to come before the board.

Mr. Acton moved, "That the copy of Mr. Nugent's communication to the Local Government Board lie on the table, and that the clerk be instructed to write to the Local Government Board intimating that the statements therein made are incorrect."

Mr. Egginton.] I will second the proposition, but it is rather more courtesy than I would show.

Mr. Acton.] We can lose nothing by courtesy.

Mr. Sylvester.] The clerk acknowledges that one part of the letter is correct, then how can you write to the Local Government Board that the letter is false?

Mr. Bentley.] I do not think that we should discuss a letter of that importance in this way.

Mr. Tait.] I shall propose that we have it framed (*laughter*).

Mr. Bentley, in the course of some other observations, asked that the letter should be referred to a committee, in order that they might go fully into the statements which it contained. There was a committee to which it might properly be referred.

Mr. Gibney seconded this amendment.

The resolution of Mr. Acton was carried by 13 votes against 5, Messrs. Clarke, Sylvester, Trevitt, Gibney, and Bentley alone voting for the amendment.

Correspondence.

England and Wales.

Alleged Assault on Mr. Nugent by an Inmate of the House.

The clerk read the following Letter from Mr. Nugent:—

26 Queen's Grove, Nottingham,
19 June 1876.

Sir,

HAVING had occasion to visit the union workhouse on Saturday morning last, for the purpose of having an interview with Miss Newton, the nurse who accompanied the sisters Slatery to Dublin, I made application at the porter's lodge to see the master and ask him for the necessary permission. The porter and his assistant were in the office at the time. I was told by the porter that I could see the master, and then asked my name, which he entered in the book. He then directed me to the master's office. When I got there I was informed by a man, having but one arm, that the master was engaged, but that he would go and inform him that I wanted to see him. The master sent word that he would be engaged some time. I then told the man I wanted to get permission from the master to see Miss Newton, when he said he would tell Miss Newton. He then left me, and came back in a short time with word that I was to go to her. He led the way, and introduced me into the imbecile ward, where, after a little delay, I was introduced to Miss Newton. I stated who I was, and asked some questions relative to the removal of the two poor women above referred to, after which I bade Miss Newton and two other ladies good morning, and was retiring, when the door was rudely thrown open in my face, and before I could account for the rash act, I received a blow in the breast from the porter. I understand his name is Johnson; he at the same time making use of loud filthy abuse, saying I was an impostor, that I entered the house under false pretence, &c., and actually wanted to pull me to the master. I told him to lead the way, and then went to the master's office, where I explained all that took place.

On my way out, I was again set upon by this man Johnson, inside the yard door, and had to hear a second edition of the insulting language I received in the house, he telling me at the same time "that he would break my neck down the steps." There were several other nurses on the landing, including Mr. Coomer, when this happened.

I think the guardians will agree with me in saying that the conduct of this man was most disgraceful and unbecoming, and I respectfully ask you to lay the matter before the guardians at their meeting on Tuesday.

As it was one of the servants of the guardians that committed this outrage, and that in the house, I feel justified in laying these facts before the board in the first instance.

I will be in attendance in the morning to make my statement personally to the guardians, if they think fit to hear me.

E. R. Morley, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians.I am, &c.
(signed) Geo. F. Nugent.

Mr. W. Boyce wished to say that this man Johnson, of whom complaint was made, was not a servant of the board. He was a pauper, but his labour had been utilised to assist the porter, although he was not the recognised assistant porter in any way.

Mr. Egginton moved that Mr. Nugent be allowed to come before the guardians.

Mr. Bentley seconded.

Mr. Acton remarked that it seemed Mr. Nugent complained of assault and the use of abusive language to him in the house by this man Johnson. In that case he had his remedy before the magistrates, and as this was likely to result in a criminal prosecution, he would move that the matter be not further considered.

Mr. Oliver, in seconding, said that Mr. Nugent threatened in the papers to prosecute for the assault alleged to have been committed upon him. He supported the position taken on the question by Mr. Acton, which to his mind was the only one consistent with their dignity, and complained of the amount of time which, he held, had been unnecessarily wasted that morning.

Mr. Sylvester.] Don't try to hide the faults of your servants.

Mr. Oliver.] I am not trying to hide the faults of anyone, nor do I wish to do so.

Mr. W. Boyce.] Besides, this man Johnson is not one of our recognised servants, but an inmate.

On being put to the vote, 10 guardians voted for the admission of Mr. Nugent, and 10 against, the chairman giving his casting vote against.

Mr. Bentley then proposed that the pauper Johnson should be brought before the Board, the proposition being seconded.

After some conversation, in which it was argued on the one hand that if Johnson had committed himself, he should be reprimanded; and on the other hand, that as certain proceedings were threatened by Mr. Nugent, it would be unfair to deal with the case at present, nine voted for the motion, and nine against, the chairman giving his casting vote against.

NOTE.

IN reply to a question by Mr. O'Shaughnessy, in the House of Commons, on the 29th June 1876, the President of the Local Government Board said, his attention had been called to the case, and he had been in communication with the Nottingham guardians on the subject. Yesterday, he saw the chairman of the board and the clerk, who had come to town, and who furnished him with the depositions taken by the magistrates, and gave him other information as to the facts of the case. As far as he was able to judge, the removal of the two women seemed to him to have been entirely in accordance with the law. There was no regulation as to the necessity of a female accompanying paupers under such circumstances. They were required by law to be properly attended and accompanied. As a matter of fact, a skilled female nurse did accompany the two female paupers in question during the night passage from Holyhead to Dublin, and only during the three hours' journey from Dublin to Limerick were they left in the company of a male attendant. It was true that Mr. Nugent had complained to the Nottingham Board of Guardians that he was assaulted by the porter of the establishment; but it was understood the assault would be made the subject of an investigation before the magistrates, and until it was concluded, the guardians did not think that it was proper to interfere in the case.

— No. 1. —

LETTER from Mr. *Godfrey Lushington* to the Secretary to the Local Government Board.

Sir,

Whitchall, 7 December 1877.

I AM directed by Mr. Secretary Cross to transmit to you herewith, to be laid before the President of the Local Government Board, a letter, with its enclosure, from the Irish Government, relative to the proposed removal from Barrow-in-Furness to the Armagh Workhouse, of a woman named Alice Euston, aged 105 years; and I am to request that you will move the President to take such steps in the matter as he may consider advisable.

The Secretary to the
Local Government Board.

I am, &c.
(signed) *Godfrey Lushington*.

Enclosures in No. 1.

Sir,

Dublin Castle, 6 December 1877.

I AM directed by the Lord Lieutenant to transmit herewith a copy of a letter which has been received this day from the Local Government Board, enclosing copy of a warrant for the removal from Barrow-in-Furness to the Armagh Workhouse, of a woman named Alice Euston, aged 105 years, and I am to request that the immediate attention of the Secretary of State for the Home Department may be called to the matter.

The Under Secretary of State,
Home Office.

I am, &c.
(signed) *T. H. Burke*.

Local Government Board Dublin,
6 December 1877.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board for Ireland, to forward herewith, for the information of his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, a copy of a warrant (received this day) for the removal of a woman named Alice Euston, aged 105 years, from Barrow-in-Furness to the Armagh Workhouse.

The two English magistrates who have signed this warrant, notwithstanding that under the 2nd section of the 8 & 9 Vict. c. 117, magistrates when applied to have a discretion in each case to execute or refuse to execute such warrants of removal, have taken upon themselves the responsibility of a step which, at the advanced age of the person about to be removed across Channel at this season of the year, be attended with fatal consequences.

The Local Government Board feel bound to make this known without delay to his Grace, in order that the proper authorities in England may be apprised of what is about to take place if not prevented by official interference, should his Grace see fit to adopt that course.

T. H. Burke, Esq.

By order of the Board,
(signed) *B. Banks*, Secretary.

Correspondence.

England and Wales.

ARMAGH UNION. Removal of Irish Paupers, 26 & 27 Vict. c. 89. Schedule I.

WARRANT where the Removal is to be made to Place of Birth or Residence.

To the Guardians of the Poor of the Barrow-in-Furness parish, in the county of Lancaster.—To the Guardians of the Poor of the Armagh Union, in the county of Armagh, in Ireland.

AT a petty sessions of Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the county of Lancaster, holden in and for the division of Barrow-in-Furness, in the said county, at Barrow-in-Furness, on the 19th day of November, in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and Seventy-seven, before us, the undersigned, Her Majesty's justices of the peace for the said county of Lancaster.

Whereas complaint is now made by the guardians of the poor of the Barrow-in-Furness (parish) in the county of Lancaster, that Alice Euston hath become and is now chargeable to the said parish:

And whereas the said Alice Euston having been brought before us, and application having been made to us in petty sessions assembled, by Roger Taylor, the relieving officer of the said guardians, on their behalf, we have made due examination on their behalf, and find that the said Alice Euston is of the reputed age of 105 years, and was born in Ireland in the parish of Armagh, in the county of Armagh, now contained in the said union of Armagh, and hath not a settlement in England, and is not otherwise exempt from removal from the said Barrow-in-Furness parish:

And we have seen the said Alice Euston and are satisfied that the said Alice Euston is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by removal:

These are therefore to require you, the guardians of the poor of the said Barrow-in-Furness parish, to cause the said Alice Euston to be safely conveyed to the said union of Armagh, and to be delivered at the workhouse of such union.

Given under our hands and seals at the sessions aforesaid.

(signed) H. W. Sheridan.

L.S.

R. H. Clarke.

L.S.

— No. 2 —

LETTER from Mr. Danby P. Fry to Mr. Godfrey Lushington.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

10 December 1877.

Sir,

I am directed by the Local Government Board to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant (No. 69,488), and to state for the information of Mr. Cross that the case of the aged poor woman to which it relates will receive their immediate attention.

Godfrey Lushington, Esq.,
Home Office, Whitehall.

I am, &c.
(signed) Danby P. Fry,
Assistant Secretary.

— No. 3. —

LETTER from Mr. Danby P. Fry to Mr. Frank Taylor.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

10 December 1877.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to forward to the guardians of the Barrow-in-Furness Union the enclosed copy of a letter which has been addressed to the Board by direction of the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and to request that the Board may be furnished with an immediate explanation of the circumstances under which the guardians have directed the aged woman referred to to be removed under an order of justices to Ireland at this inclement season of the year.

Copies of the documents referred to in Mr. Lushington's letter are also inclosed.

F. Taylor, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of the
Barrow-in-Furness Union, Barrow-in-Furness.

I am, &c.
(signed) Danby P. Fry,
Assistant Secretary.

— No. 4. —

Correspondence.
England and Wales.

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LETTER from Mr. *Frank Taylor* to the Local Government Board, Whitehall.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Barrow-in-Furness, 12 December 1877.

I AM directed by the board of guardians to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, enclosing copy of a letter which had been addressed to your Board by direction of the Secretary of State of the Home Department relative to the circumstances under which a woman named Alice Euston had been removed to Ireland at this season of the year, and I am directed by the board of guardians to inform you that the woman referred to stated that she was 105 years of age, and the guardians had no other evidence as to her age, but in the opinion of the guardians and their medical officer, and of the justices, and of Mr. Cane, poor law inspector, judging from her appearance, she is many years younger.

She had only been in Barrow about four months, having been brought here by a granddaughter who has deserted her, and she was most anxious to be removed to her native place in Ireland. The guardians being also satisfied by the evidence of her appearance, and by the opinion of their medical officer, that she was fully able to bear the voyage, applied for and obtained the order of removal, and Mr. Loxham, one of the members of the board, undertook to conduct her to Armagh. He waited a few days until the weather was settled, and took her across on Wednesday, 28th ultimo, and they had a calm voyage. He paid every attention to her during the voyage, and on her arrival at Armagh, she was hale and hearty, and did not appear to have suffered any inconvenience from the passage across the Channel.

Mr. Cane, the inspector, visited the workhouse on the 28th ultimo, and saw Alice Euston, and conversed with her, when she told him of her desire to be sent to Ireland, and he, after discussing the matter with the chairman, saw no objection to her removal. I may also say that she walked from the workhouse to the police court when the order was obtained, and the justices who signed the order were satisfied from her appearance that she was in a fit state of health to bear the removal, and the chairman of this board, who was one of the justices who signed the order, stated that they were much impressed by the woman's great desire to be removed which she expressed to them.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Frank Taylor*,
Clerk.The Right Hon. the Local Government Board,
Whitehall, London.

— No. 5. —

LETTER from Mr. *Danby P. Fry* to Mr. *Godfrey Lushington*.

Local Government Board, Whitehall, S.W.,

24 December 1877.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Local Government Board to state, for the information of Mr. Secretary Cross, that the Board on the 10th instant, forwarded to the guardians of the poor of the parish of Barrow-in-Furness, a copy of the letter from Mr. Burke, and of its enclosure, which you forwarded to the Board, with your letter of the 7th December, and requested that they might be furnished with an immediate explanation of the circumstances under which the guardians directed the aged woman referred to to be removed under an order of justices to Ireland at this inclement season of the year.

The Board, having received a reply from the guardians, now forward a copy of it for the information of Mr. Secretary Cross.

The documents which accompanied your letter of the 7th instant are herewith returned.

I am, &c.

(signed) *Danby P. Fry*,
Assistant Secretary.Godfrey Lushington, Esq., Home Office,
Whitehall, S.W.

RETURN of the Number of Pauper Prisoners Removed from Scotland to England by the Parished Authorities in Scotland, giving Names, Number of Family and Age, Length of Residence in Scotland, Cause of Removal, and to what Union Removed, during the Years ended at 1st May 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877 respectively.

Note.—The Periodical Year in Scotland runs from 1st May to 1st May.—The Return begins at 1st May 1874.

UNION.	PARISH.	Year ended at 1st May.	NAMES.	Number of Family.	Age.	Length of Residence in Scotland.	Cause of Removal.	Union to which Removed.
SCOTLAND:								
Aberdeen.	St Nicholas, Aberdeen.	1874	John Taylor	—	There.	About a week or 10 days.	Chaplaincy society.	Workhouse, New Ross.
	Do.	1875	Thomas MacVegh	—	77	16 months to 2 years.	Voluntary removal after recovery in Aberdeen Asylum Asylum from insanity.	Do as above, in the Asylum, White Lifford, Dublin.
	Do.	1876	John Kerr	—	15	12 weeks.	Expelled voluntarily on recovering from the effects of an epileptic fit, rendered on medical authority necessary to delay removal of the patient.	Marine, County Dublin.
Aberdeen.	Do.	1877	Michael Baggoty	—	35	34 years.	Idiotism.	Not in any asylum, but in his family.
	Do.	1878	John Burns	—	44	7 years.	Was chargeable as a pauper 3 months.	Larne, County Down.
Aberdeen.	Do.	1879	Martha Kelly	—	58	2 years.	Was chargeable as a pauper 3 months.	Do as above.
	Do.	1879	William Reid	—	35	22 years.	Idiotism, no admission.	Do as above.
Aberdeen.	Do.	1879	John Anderson	—	44	Four weeks.	Ignorant; on settlement in Scotland.	Larne, County Down.
	Do.	1879	George (James) of Larne	—	45	10 years.	Chaplaincy society removed to Larne and St. James, a Scotch chargeable rendered chargeable; no other union in Scotland.	Do as above.
Aberdeen.	Do.	1879	John McMillan, Do.	—	30	2 weeks.	Ignorant, no admission in Scotland.	Do as above.
	Do.	1877	Henry Murray	—	35	Expelled about 1 year under 100 days, but only residing in Colonsay 20 days.	Ignorant.	Do as above.
Aberdeen.	Do.	1878	Walter of Mallick Watson	—	40; 4 and 5.	2 years.	Was taken voluntarily to asylum in County Down.	Do as above.
	Do.	1879	Mrs. Elizabeth McGeary	—	47, 23, 10, 7, 5, and 6.	Transient.	Went home voluntarily to Scotland in County Down.	Do as above.
	Do.	1879	Mary McGeary	—	50; 5, 4, and 6.	40 years.	Went home voluntarily to asylum in County Down.	Do as above.
	Do.	1877	Mrs. Patrick McGeary	—	47, 39, 20, 10, 5, and 7.	Transient.	Went home voluntarily to asylum in County Down.	Do as above.
	Do.	1877	Walter of James Kerr	—	45; 7 and 6.	10 years.	Went home voluntarily, for sake of health, to County Down.	Do as above.
	Do.	1879	Patrick McGeary	—	40	Many years.	Do as above.	Do as above.

NAME	PAID	Year entered this day	W. A. W. L.	Number of family	Age	Length of Suffering in months	State of Suffering	Notes in relation to this Sufferer
DECEASED—continued.								
Symptoms—continued	Charles	1878	Marjaret Wigner Polony	1	43, 44, 45, and 46	about 15 years	No symptoms in Ireland, and symptoms only while family in possession from 1842-January 1878 in last June 1878. Residence in Ireland not continuous	Children Oliver, Oscar, Sidney
	Deborah	1877	Alexander Green	—	50	40 weeks	Severe, no treatment	Leeds, W. M.
	Edith Elizabeth	1878	William John Beattie	—	37	14 years	No symptoms in this period in Ireland	Waghtonsville
	Elizabeth	1871	John Gilligan	—	74	8 years	No symptoms of symptoms in Ireland, proper being a matter of fact	Philadelphia, Penn.
		1871	William Early	—	40	14	None in Ireland, and in other periods while in this country no one in him gained a substantial by previous was removed by this period in Ireland, in Ireland 1870	Waghtonsville, Penn.
	William	1878	David W. Wilson	—	40	14 years	Severe, no history	Edinburgh, Ohio, Oswego
	Wm. Carter	1878	Peter O'Hara	4	41, 42, 43, 44, and 45	Within 4 years	No symptoms in Ireland; and same in Ireland	Edinburgh
		1878	May Ward	1	41, 42, 43, 44, and 45	Two years in Ireland, in Ireland the same months in this country of the same	Has child now epileptic, and also called to be sent home	Amoy
		1878	John Doyle	—	40	17 years	Severely by Ireland	Edinburgh
		1878	William W. Campbell (Wm.)	1	40, 41, 42, 43, and 44	40	Severely by long illness	Edinburgh
		1878	May W. Kelly (Wm.)	—	40	12	Severely by work	Edinburgh
		1878	Robert Campbell	1	44, 45, 46, and 47	10	Severely by long complaint	Edinburgh
		1878	William Campbell	—	44	10	Old age and family	Edinburgh
		1878	William Campbell (Wm.)	1	45, 46, 47, and 48	7	Severely by Ireland in America, and in children in England	Edinburgh
		1878	William Campbell	—	47	14	Severely by Ireland, and in children in England	Edinburgh
		1878	Thomas Campbell	—	48	14	Severely by Ireland, and in children in England	Edinburgh
Symptoms—continued	Wm. Carter	1878	Robert Murray Reynolds	1	40, 41	10 weeks	Severely by Ireland in 1878	Edinburgh
		1878	William W. Campbell	—	40	12 years	Severely by Ireland, and in children in England	Edinburgh
		1878	May W. Kelly (Wm.)	—	40, 41, 42, 43, and 44	10 weeks	Severely by Ireland, and in children in England	Edinburgh
		1878	William W. Campbell	—	40	12 years	Severely by Ireland, and in children in England	Edinburgh

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1870	Stephen Pappert	-	-	72	7 weeks	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenden
1871	William C. Pappert	-	-	71	10 years	- - - - -	Carden
1872	John Pappert	-	-	70	5 months	- - - - -	Cardenbury
1873	Ann Pappert	-	-	69	4 years	- - - - -	- - - - -
1874	Charlotte Pappert	-	-	68	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1875	Isabella Pappert	-	-	67	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Carden
1876	Mary Pappert	-	-	66	10 weeks	- - - - -	Carden, Overly, and
1877	William Pappert	-	-	65	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Carden
1878	Frank Pappert	-	-	64	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	- - - - -
1879	William Pappert, or Pappert	-	-	63	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1880	Anthony Pappert	-	-	62	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1881	Edward Pappert	-	-	61	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1882	Mary Ann Pappert, or Pappert	-	-	60	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1883	Mary Ann Pappert	-	-	59	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1884	John Pappert	-	-	58	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1885	John Pappert	-	-	57	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1886	John Pappert	-	-	56	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1887	John Pappert	-	-	55	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1888	John Pappert	-	-	54	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1889	John Pappert	-	-	53	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1890	John Pappert	-	-	52	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1891	John Pappert	-	-	51	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1892	John Pappert	-	-	50	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1893	John Pappert	-	-	49	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1894	John Pappert	-	-	48	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1895	John Pappert	-	-	47	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1896	John Pappert	-	-	46	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1897	John Pappert	-	-	45	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1898	John Pappert	-	-	44	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1899	John Pappert	-	-	43	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1900	John Pappert	-	-	42	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1901	John Pappert	-	-	41	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1902	John Pappert	-	-	40	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1903	John Pappert	-	-	39	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1904	John Pappert	-	-	38	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1905	John Pappert	-	-	37	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1906	John Pappert	-	-	36	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1907	John Pappert	-	-	35	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1908	John Pappert	-	-	34	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1909	John Pappert	-	-	33	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1910	John Pappert	-	-	32	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1911	John Pappert	-	-	31	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1912	John Pappert	-	-	30	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1913	John Pappert	-	-	29	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1914	John Pappert	-	-	28	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1915	John Pappert	-	-	27	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1916	John Pappert	-	-	26	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1917	John Pappert	-	-	25	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1918	John Pappert	-	-	24	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1919	John Pappert	-	-	23	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1920	John Pappert	-	-	22	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1921	John Pappert	-	-	21	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1922	John Pappert	-	-	20	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1923	John Pappert	-	-	19	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1924	John Pappert	-	-	18	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1925	John Pappert	-	-	17	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1926	John Pappert	-	-	16	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1927	John Pappert	-	-	15	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1928	John Pappert	-	-	14	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1929	John Pappert	-	-	13	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1930	John Pappert	-	-	12	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1931	John Pappert	-	-	11	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1932	John Pappert	-	-	10	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1933	John Pappert	-	-	9	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1934	John Pappert	-	-	8	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1935	John Pappert	-	-	7	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1936	John Pappert	-	-	6	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1937	John Pappert	-	-	5	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1938	John Pappert	-	-	4	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1939	John Pappert	-	-	3	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1940	John Pappert	-	-	2	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1941	John Pappert	-	-	1	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury
1942	John Pappert	-	-	0	10 years	Exempt, as sentenced to Scotland	Cardenbury

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COUNTY	TAXPAYER	Tax paid in last May	F. I. R. R.	Number of family	Age	Length of Residence in Berkeley	Class of Residence	Notes in regard to which assessed	
LIQUOR LICENSES									
LIQUOR (continued)	Chapman (continued)	1927	Asner, William	-	-	22	2 years	No settlement in Berkeley	Lombard Berkeley
		1927	Philip, Charles	-	-	46	20	No settlement in Berkeley. His parents has been traveling through the country and across country for 2 years since, always carrying	
		1927	Charles, Ralph	-	-	31	7	No settlement in Berkeley	Alta Berkeley
		1927	Armenian, Walter	-	-	31	10	- do - do	
		1927	Francis, W. Carson	-	-	48, 44, 36, 34, and 3	10	No settlement in Berkeley. They have cheaply every year since 1921, and was only from 1921 to 1922	Alta Berkeley
		1927	Dean, Douglas	-	-	21	0	No settlement in Berkeley	
		1927	Edgar, David	-	-	30	14	- do - do	Berkeley Berkeley
		1927	Edgar, William	-	-	31, 2 children	14	- do - do	
		1927	John, Gary	-	-	30	4	- do - do	Berkeley Berkeley
		1927	Michael, William	-	-	30	0	- do - do	
		1927	Walter, W. John	-	-	40, 3	0	- do - do	Alta Berkeley
		1927	Donald, Peter	-	-	30	10	No settlement in Berkeley, where this man came from. He used to live in Berkeley, then moved to San Francisco, and stayed in 1921, and lived in San Francisco for 2 years, then moved to San Francisco, then moved to San Francisco, and in 1921 moved to Berkeley	
		1927	Frank, Billy	-	-	40	12	No settlement in Berkeley	Loma Berkeley
		1927	Frank, Louis	-	-	30	0	- do - do	
		1927	James, W. Moore	-	-	30	0	- do - do	Loma Berkeley
		1927	William, Charles	-	-	30	10	No settlement in Berkeley. He has been in Berkeley since 1921, and lived in San Francisco for 2 years, then moved to San Francisco, then moved to San Francisco, and in 1921 moved to Berkeley	
		1927	Michael, W. John	-	-	30	0	No settlement in Berkeley	Loma Berkeley
		1927	Alexander, Alexander	-	-	30	10	No settlement in Berkeley. He has been in Berkeley since 1921, and lived in San Francisco for 2 years, then moved to San Francisco, then moved to San Francisco, and in 1921 moved to Berkeley	
		1927	David, Lynn	-	-	30	12	No settlement in Berkeley	Loma Berkeley
		1927	Charles, George	-	-	40	10	- do - do	
		1927	John, George	-	-	30	0	- do - do	Loma Berkeley
		1927	Walter, W. John	-	-	30	0	- do - do	
		1927	John, George	-	-	30	0	- do - do	Loma Berkeley
		1927	John, George	-	-	30	0	- do - do	

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LETTERS WILL BE SENT TO YOUR GENERAL PRACTITIONER

SCOTLAND	FAMILY	Time settled in Ireland	NAME	Number of Family	Ages	Length of Residence in Ireland	Cause of Removal	Notes as to where settled
SCOTLAND—continued	Glasgow (continued)		1493 Robert Williams Miller	4	Four 24, 20, 18, 15, and 12	4 years	Chengapah to prisoners, no support in Ireland, no assistance in Scotland	England.
			1494 Thomas W Williams	-	20	4 "	James and Chengapah to prisoners, no assistance in Ireland	Leith.
			1495 James W Smith	-	20	2 "	" " " " " "	Scotland
			1496 Mary Ann Gray	4	20	2 "	Chengapah to prisoners, no assistance in Ireland	Leith.
			1497 Andrew Henderson	-	20	6 "	James and Chengapah to prisoners, no assistance in Ireland	Edinburgh
			1498 Mary Jane McEldon	-	20	4 "	Chengapah to prisoners, no assistance in Ireland	Edinburgh
			1499 William McEldon	-	20	1 year	James and Chengapah to prisoners, no assistance in Ireland	Edinburgh
			1500 James McEldon	-	20	2 years	" " " " " "	Edinburgh
			1501 William McEldon	1	24, 18	2 "	Chengapah to prisoners, no assistance in Ireland	Edinburgh
			1502 George Macdonald	2	20, 22, 18, and 12	4 "	Edinburgh and then Leith, no assistance in Ireland	Edinburgh
			1503 Robert O Smith or Smith	2	20, 18 and 12	4 "	Edward by long illness, and wanted to go back to his parents	Edinburgh
			1504 John Macdonald	1	20, 1	20 "	Chengapah, wanted to go back to his father	Edinburgh
			1505 Ralph Carr	-	20	Not known	Chengapah to prisoners	Edinburgh
			1506 Robert Kelly McEldon	2	20, 2 weeks	20 years	Water	Edinburgh
			1507 James Campbell Young	2	20, 1 month	20 "	" "	Edinburgh
			1508 James McEldon	-	20	1 year	Formerly disabled from work	Edinburgh
			1509 Elizabeth Bell Green	-	20	Edinburgh, 1 month	Water, badly disabled from work	Edinburgh
			1510 Helen McEldon Miller	2	20, 2, 4, and 1 month	42 years	Water, no assistance	Edinburgh
			1511 William Johnson	2	20, 18, 11, 10, 8, 1, and 4	20 "	James	Edinburgh
			1512 William Campbell	-	20	20 "	Water	Edinburgh
			1513 James Young	1	20, 20	1 month	Water, disabled, age, &c.	Edinburgh
			1514 Margaret Campbell McEldon	1	20, 1 month	2 "	Water	Edinburgh
			1515 John Smith	-	20	2 weeks	James	Edinburgh
			1516 John Henry	-	20	2 weeks	James and John, badly disabled	Edinburgh
			1517 Thomas Smith	-	20	2 weeks	Formerly disabled	Edinburgh
			1518 Mary Fyfe Doyle	2	20, 2 and 2 months	20 years	Edinburgh, disabled in Leith	Edinburgh
			1519 Sarah Mary Denny	4	20, 18, 15, 12, and 10	10 "	Water	Edinburgh

Name	Sex	Age	Date of Birth	Date of Death	Cause of Death	Place of Death	Place of Burial	Remarks
Barnard	Male	1870	1870	1870	1870	1870	1870	1870
		1871	1871	1871	1871	1871	1871	1871
		1872	1872	1872	1872	1872	1872	1872
		1873	1873	1873	1873	1873	1873	1873
		1874	1874	1874	1874	1874	1874	1874
		1875	1875	1875	1875	1875	1875	1875
		1876	1876	1876	1876	1876	1876	1876
		1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877	1877
		1878	1878	1878	1878	1878	1878	1878
		1879	1879	1879	1879	1879	1879	1879
Barnard	Female	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880	1880
		1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881	1881
		1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882	1882
		1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883	1883
		1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884	1884
		1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885	1885
		1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886	1886
		1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887	1887
		1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888	1888
		1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889	1889
Barnard	Male	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890	1890
		1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891	1891
		1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892	1892
		1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893	1893
		1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894	1894
		1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895	1895
		1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896	1896
		1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897	1897
		1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898	1898
		1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899	1899
Barnard	Female	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900	1900
		1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901	1901
		1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902	1902
		1903	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903	1903
		1904	1904	1904	1904	1904	1904	1904
		1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905	1905
		1906	1906	1906	1906	1906	1906	1906
		1907	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907	1907
		1908	1908	1908	1908	1908	1908	1908
		1909	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909	1909

Return of Number of Poor Persons Received from Scotland in 1841 by the Poor-law Authorities in Scotland, giving Name, Number of Family, Age, Length of Residence, &c.—contd.

COUNTY	PARISH	Year ended 31st May	N A M E	Number of Family	Age	Length of Residence in Scotland	Cause of Removal	Notes in relation to recent removal
SOUTH ABERDEEN—continued								
Burghead	Burghead	1839	John Wilson	1	22 years	10 months	Charged on remittance of being	Convicted
		1840	Edward M. Laidlaw	1	20	12 years	Letter	Religious
		1841	Thomas Wilson	1	21	12	Letter	Religious
	Glenelg	1841	John Kelly	1	27	1 year 4 months	Charged, as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	John Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James Murray	1	40	1 year 4 months	Religious, as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	Religious, as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	Anthony O'Brien	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious
		1841	James M. Gordon	1	40	1 year 4 months	as settlement in Scotland	Religious

DUBLIN	Dublin	1878	Thomas Kelly	-	19	4 months	No witnesses (12 months), and charge-able to Board of Police.	Dublin, Wm.
		1879	Robert Kelly or Drake	-	26	4 years	- - - - -	Edinburgh, Dublin
		1879	John Kelly	-	12, 13 months, and 1 month	4 months	- - - - -	Edinburgh, Dublin
	Port, Glasgow	1879	Philip M'Loughlin	-	20, 24 and 4	17 years	Robinson	Edinburgh
		1879	Charles O'Shea	-	26	4 "	Locality	Cardiff, W. Ireland.
		1879	John O'Shea	-	25, 26	4 "	Widely known	Edinburgh
		1879	Wm. O'Shea	-	25	26 "	Locality	Edinburgh
	Glasgow	1881	Mary O'Shea	-	25	16 years	Has been reported to be returned	Edinburgh
		1877	Mary Walsh O'Shea	-	25, 26, and 2	No specific to Glasgow, but believed to be about 17 years.	Voluntarily left for	Edinburgh, Dublin, Queen's County
	Glasgow	1879	Mary O'Shea or Mary	-	26	About 16 years	Disappeared as a female. No witnesses to Glasgow. She and several persons (English and Scottish) during a period of 10 years.	Edinburgh
Glasgow	Dublin	1877	Patrick M'Call	-	-	4 days	At present reported	A number of Dublin, Scotland, and several persons from other parts of Dublin have been
		1879	John M'Call	-	26	-	At present reported	Edinburgh
	Glasgow	1879	John M'Call	-	26	16 months	- - - - -	Queen's County
		1879	Thomas M'Call	-	26	- - - - -	- - - - -	- - - - -

Board of Supervisors, Edinburgh,
1st July 1881.

John M'Call,
Edinburgh.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

CORRESPONDENCE relating to CASES of REMOVAL of SEVERAL POOR PERSONS
from Scotland to Ireland.

— No. 1. —

LETTER from Mr. J. Badenoch Nicolson to Mr. W. S. Walker,

Lord Advocate's Chambers,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.,
8 February 1878.

My dear Mr. Walker,

THE Lord Advocate would like you to give him the means of answering the enclosed question. The notice stands for Monday, and he would like you to send him a telegram, with as much information as can conveniently be given in that form; but he would like you to send him fuller information by letter, in case he succeeds in getting Mr. Martin to postpone his question, of which, however, he cannot be sure.

Yours, &c.
(signed) J. Badenoch Nicolson.W. S. Walker, Esq.,
of Bowland, C.B.

Enclosures in No. 1.

NOTICES of Motions and Orders of the Day.

5. Mr. Patrick Martin.—To ask the Lord Advocate if his attention has been called to the case of Agnes Adams, a woman born in Dungannon, in the County Tyrone, who had been many years resident in Scotland, who was, under a warrant granted by two justices of the peace for the City of Glasgow, removed from Glasgow, and delivered to the master of the Thomastown Union, in the County of Kilkenny, though it appears she was not born in, nor had ever been resident in, and was not in any way connected with the County of Kilkenny.

Whether he can state was any, and, if so, what examination made by the said justices before they addressed a warrant to compel the Thomastown Union to receive Agnes Adams?

Has any investigation been made into the conduct of the said justices in the matter, and what has been the result of the investigation?

And is there any remedy for the injury suffered by the Thomastown Union, and in what way can that union be recompensed the expenses occasioned by Agnes Adams having been thus illegally left a charge on that union.

— No. 2. —

TELEGRAM from Mr. Walker to Mr. Nicolson, Lord Advocate's Chambers,
Home Office, Whitehall, London.Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
11 February 1878.

"WROTE to you yesterday. Search at office to-day shows no information regarding Agnes Adams. No communication received regarding her, last year or this, from any of the three Glasgow parishes or Irish poor law authorities. If Irish authorities apply to us inquiry will be made, as is invariably done upon complaint of irregularity or miscarriage."

— No. 3. —

LETTER from Mr. J. Badenoch Nicolson to Mr. W. S. Walker.

Lord Advocate's Chambers,
Home Office, Whitehall, S.W.,
16 February 1878.

Dear Mr. Walker,

I now send you Mr. Martin's letters, and the copy warrant for removal. The Lord Advocate will be glad to have your observations on the case.

W. S. Walker, Esq., C.B.

I am, &c.
(signed) J. Badenoch Nicolson.

Enclosures in No. 3.

[Case of Pauper not having Wife or Children.]

(No. 13—4.)

Unto the Honourable the Justices of the Peace for the Shire or County of Lanark.

The PETITION and COMPLAINT of Archibald Despaster, Inspector of the Poor for the Parish of Glasgow.

Humbly sheweth,

THAT by statute 8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, intitled "An Act for the Amendment and better Administration of the Laws relating to the Relief of the Poor in Scotland," it is enacted, section 77, "That if any poor person born in England, Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and not having acquired a settlement in any parish or combination in Scotland, shall be in the course of receiving parochial relief in any parish or combination in Scotland, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the sheriff or any two justices of the peace of the county in which such parish or any portion thereof is situate, and they are hereby authorised and required, upon complaint made by the inspector of the poor or other officer appointed by the parochial board of such parish or combination, that such poor person has become chargeable to such parish or combination by himself or his family, to cause such person to be brought before them, and to examine such person or any witness, on oath, touching the place of the birth or last legal settlement of such person, and to take such other evidence or other measures as may by them be deemed necessary for ascertaining whether he has gained any settlement in Scotland; and if it shall be found by such sheriff or justices that the person so brought before them was born either in England or Ireland, or the Isle of Man, and has not gained any settlement in Scotland, and has actually become chargeable to the complaining parish or combination by himself or family, then such sheriff or justices shall, and they are hereby empowered, by an order of removal under their hands, which order may be drawn up in the form of the Schedule (A) herewith annexed, to cause such poor person, his wife, and such of his children as may not have gained a settlement in Scotland, to be removed by sea or land, by and at the expense of the complaining parish, to England or Ireland, or the Isle of Man respectively, according as such poor person shall belong to England, Ireland, or the Isle of Man: Provided always, that no person shall be so removed until there has been obtained a certificate, on soul and conscience, by a regular medical practitioner, setting forth that the health of such person, his wife, and children as aforesaid, is such as to admit of such removal: Provided also, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any parochial board or their inspector from making arrangements for the due and proper removal of such poor persons either by land or water, provided the arrangement be made with the consent of such poor persons themselves."

And that, by statute 10 & 11 Vict. c. 33, intitled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Removal of Poor Persons from England and Scotland," it is enacted, section 2: "That it shall be lawful for any inspector of the poor, or other officer appointed by the parochial board of any parish or combination in Scotland, to take and convey before the sheriff or any two justices of the peace of the county in which the parish or combination for which such inspector or officer acts, or any portion thereof, is situated, without previous complaint or warrant in that behalf, every poor person who shall be in the course of receiving parochial relief in any parish or combination in Scotland, and who, he may have reason to believe, is liable to be removed from Scotland under the secondly recited Act (8 & 9 Vict. c. 83, s. 77); and the sheriff or justices before whom any such person shall be so brought shall make such examination, and proceed in the same manner in all respects as if such person had been brought before him or them under and in the same manner directed by that Act."

That by the Act 25 & 26 Vict. c. 113, further provision was made in reference to the removal of paupers from Scotland to England and Ireland. By said statute it is provided in sections 1, 2, and 4 thereof as follows, viz:—

"1. No application for a warrant ordering the removal from any place in England to Scotland, or in Scotland to England or Ireland, of any poor person who shall have become chargeable in such place, shall be heard and determined in England, except by two or more justices in petty sessions assembled, or by a stipendiary magistrate or metropolitan police magistrate sitting in his court; and in Scotland, except by the sheriff or any two justices of the peace of the county in which the parish is situate to which such poor person may have become chargeable, which justices or magistrate, and sheriff or justices (as the case may be) shall see such poor person, or the person who is the head of the family proposed to be removed, and shall be satisfied that every person who is proposed to be removed by the warrant is in such a state of health as not to be liable to suffer bodily or mental injury by the removal.

"2. Such warrant of removal shall be granted in England only on the application of the relieving officer, or other officer of the guardians of the union or parish, and in Scotland only on the application of the inspector of the poor of the parish or combination or other officer appointed by the parochial board of such parish or combination.

Correspondence.

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tion, where such poor person shall have become chargeable, and shall contain the name and reputed age of every person ordered to be removed by virtue of the same, and the name of the place in Scotland or England or Ireland (as the case may be) where the justices or magistrate, or sheriff or justices, shall find such person to have been born, or to have last resided for the space of five years in the case of a poor person to be removed to Scotland, and three years in the case of a poor person to be removed to England or Ireland, and a statement of such examination having been made as to the state of health of every person ordered to be removed as aforesaid; and such warrant shall be addressed to the party applying for the same, and in the case of a removal to Scotland, to the parochial board or inspector of the parish or combination to which such poor person is to be removed, and in the case of a removal to England or Ireland (as the case may be), to the guardians of the union or parish to which such person is to be removed, and a copy shall be given by and at the cost of the person applying for such warrant to the person or the head of the family about to be removed by virtue of it: Provided that, in the case of any native of England, Ireland, or Scotland, where the justices or magistrate, or sheriff or justices (as the case may be), shall not be able to ascertain, upon the evidence before them, the place of birth or of such continued residence as aforesaid, they shall order the pauper to be removed to the port or union or parish in England or Ireland (as the case may be), or port or parish in Scotland, which shall, in the judgment of such justices or magistrate, or sheriff or justices (as the case may be), under the circumstances of the case be most expedient.

"4. Such warrant shall order the removal of the poor person to be made to the place mentioned therein as aforesaid, and shall order the persons charged with the execution thereof to cause such poor person, with his family (if any), to be safely conveyed to such place in England, Ireland, or Scotland (as the case may be), to be delivered, in the case of a removal to Scotland, to the inspector of the poor of the parish or combination, and in the case of a removal to England or Ireland, at the workhouse of such place or of the union or parish containing the port or place nearest to the place mentioned in the warrant as the place of the pauper's ultimate destination."

That Agnes Adams, now or lately residing at City Parish Poorhouse, was born in the parish of Dungarvan, within the Union of Thomastown, in Ireland: That the said Agnes Adams has become chargeable to and is in course of receiving parochial relief from the parish of Glasgow: That the said Agnes Adams has not acquired a settlement in any parish or combination in Scotland, or, if acquired, has not retained such settlement: That the said Agnes Adams having actually become chargeable to the said parish of Glasgow, it has become necessary to remove the said Agnes Adams to Ireland, where she was born.

That the reputed age of the said Agnes Adams is 35 years.

May it therefore please your Honours to inquire into and consider what is before set forth, to see the said Agnes Adams; and it being proved in the manner prescribed by the said statutes, that Agnes Adams was born in Ireland, and has not acquired, or, if acquired, has not retained a settlement in any parish in Scotland, and that the said Agnes Adams has actually become chargeable to the said parish of Glasgow, and that the health of the said Agnes Adams is such that she would not suffer bodily or mental injury by her removal, to grant the necessary order for her removal to the workhouse at Thomastown accordingly; or to do otherwise in the premises as your Honours may see cause, all in terms of the foresaid Acts of Parliament.

According to justice, &c.

(signed)

A. Dempster,

Inspector of Poor,

City Parish, Glasgow.

CERTIFICATE by a Regular Medical Practitioner.

I HEREBY declare, on soul and conscience, that the health of Agnes Adams aforesaid, is such as to admit of her removal, as above craved, either by land or water.

5 December 1877.

(signed) Alexr. Robertson, M.D.

Glasgow, 5 December 1877.

DEPOSITION of the said Agnes Adams, who, being solemnly sworn, deposes that "I am 30 years of age; I was born in Dungarvan, County of Kilkenny, Ireland, within the union of Thomastown. I left Ireland about six years ago and came to Glasgow, where I resided in Rotten-row, Taylor-street, and various other streets in Glasgow, the names of which,

or

or their particular localities, I cannot state; but I know that upwards of a year ago I resided in Cowcaddens, Berony parish, with my mother until she died. I resided with her for nearly 12 months in the Cowcaddens, and she died there about three years ago. Rotten-row and Taylor-street are in the City parish, and I am now an inmate of the poor-house of that parish. All which is truth as I shall answer to God, and that I cannot write."

(signed) *M. Marshall, J.P.*
Wm. Robertson, J.P.

To the Inspector of the Poor for the City of Glasgow, and to the Guardians of the
(Union or Parish) of Thomastown.

ORDER for Removal to Ireland.

Agnes Adams has been received here.

G. H. Molloy, Matron,
Thomastown Union.

Glasgow, 5 December 1877.

WE, two of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the county of Lanark, having considered the foregoing petition and certificate, and the deposition of the said Agnes Adams, and having examined into the state of the health of the said Agnes Adams, find that the said Agnes Adams is of the reputed age of 30 years; find that the said Agnes Adams was born within the union of Thomastown, in Ireland; find that the said Agnes Adams has become, and is now actually chargeable to the parochial board of the parish of (City) Glasgow, and that the said Agnes Adams has not acquired and retained a settlement in Scotland; find that the said Agnes Adams would not suffer bodily or mental injury by being removed as herein ordered. Therefore we do hereby order that the said Agnes Adams be removed and conveyed to, and delivered safely at, the workhouse at Thomastown, and we do order you, the said Archibald Dempster, inspector of poor, to cause the said person to be so safely conveyed and delivered. (Thirty words deleted).

(signed) *M. Marshall, J.P.*
Wm. Robertson, J.P.

Thomastown Union, Ireland,
2 February 1878.

Sir,

REFERRING to yours of the 14th ultimo, enclosing copy of deposition of Agnes Adams removed from Glasgow to Thomastown Union, I have been directed by the board of guardians to state a series of facts which have been discovered here on the examination personally of this woman before the board on the 18th ultimo, and which, so far as they relate to the question of her liability to removal from Glasgow, are directly at variance with the statements in, and tenor of, the deposition.

The points of disagreement to which I refer are the following, as very clearly and intelligibly related by Adams on the occasion of her being before the board, viz., that she is a native of Dungannon, which is in the county of Tyrone; that she never stated to the magistrates or to any other person either in Glasgow or elsewhere that she was a native of, or belonged to Dungarvan or Dunsigvan, in the county of Kilkenny, Ireland, within the Union of Thomastown, and for the best of all reasons, namely, that she not only did not at the time know where Dungarvan or Dunsigvan, the county of Kilkenny, or Thomastown Union, was situate, but was totally ignorant of the existence of the places mentioned; that she did not sign or put her mark to the deposition. She further states that when leaving Dungannon six years ago she proceeded by Armagh to Belfast, where she embarked for Glasgow.

The guardians cannot but feel, under the circumstances, that a very serious injustice has been perpetrated in regard of this union in casting upon it this helpless paralysed woman, who has no earthly prospect of ever being able to earn her bread, and must, therefore, be a permanent burthen on the ratepayers, unless she can be legally taken back to Glasgow, and restored to Dungannon, to which latter place she most undoubtedly belongs. I have to request that you will be good enough to let me have whatever explanation it may be in your power to give as to the facts elicited here in contrast with the statements in the deposition, and to state whether it is competent for the authorities under this indefensible Scotch law to remedy the hardship herein complained of.

I am, &c.

(signed) *John F. MacCartan,*
Clerk of the Union.

The Inspector of the Poor, City of Glasgow.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

— No. 4. —

LETTER from Mr. Walker, Chairman of the Board, to Mr. J. B. Nicolson.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
19 February 1878.

Sir,

As I intimated by telegraph yesterday, I sent Mr. Millar, the senior clerk in this office, to Glasgow, to obtain information respecting the removal of Agnes Adams to Ireland.

I enclose his report and relative documents which, I think, render any further observations by me unnecessary.

It is, of course, for the Lord Advocate to judge whether (if a wrong has been done) there is a legal remedy by reduction or otherwise. But he will observe the offer made by the Inspector of Glasgow in the last paragraph of Mr. Millar's report.

Yours, &c.
(signed) W. S. Walker.

I return Mr. Martin's two letters and the copy warrant accompanying them.

Enclosures in No. 4.

REPORT as to Removal of Agnes Adams from City Parish of Glasgow to Thomastown Union, County of Kilkenny, Ireland.

THE warrant to remove the pauper is in the form authorised by the Board of Supervision, and her deposition emitted on oath, on which the order for removal proceeded, is duly signed by the justices to whom the Petition for authority to remove was presented, and before whom the pauper's declaration was made.

The removal thus appears to have been regularly effected, if the absence of the pauper's signature or mark from her deposition is not considered essential. That solemnity either seems to the justices, where a pauper is unable to write, as in this case, to be immaterial, or was overlooked by the clerk who took down the deposition, and by the assistant inspector who was present with the pauper when under examination.

Miss Fraser, the attendant who accompanied Agnes Adams to Thomastown Union, denies emphatically that the pauper ever mentioned that she was born in Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone. During the journey to Thomastown the pauper expressed a wish to Miss Fraser to be taken to Dungannon, not because she was born there, but because she has a sister living there. On being told that she could not be taken there, and reminded by Miss Fraser that she was going to her birthplace, whether the warrant only permitted her removal, all she said was she had no desire to go to Dungannon as she had now no friends there, and knows no one there now.

If the statement the pauper has now made to the authorities of Thomastown Union, that she was born in Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, is true, it is not unreasonable to assume that from ignorance and apathy she gave her assent to the questions put to her before the justices to elicit the deposition authenticated by their signatures.

It may be that neither the assistant inspector who filled up the particulars in the record of applications, a copy of which accompanies this note, nor the justices who took her deposition, a copy of which also accompanies this note, took the necessary care to ascertain that they fully understood the pauper's story about her birthplace, or satisfied themselves that she clearly understood the questions put by them to her. From the similarity of the names Dungarvan in Kilkenny, and Dungannon in Tyrone, it is not very improbable that the assistant inspector in taking her first statement, was misled by the pauper's manner of pronouncing the name she used, and, without further inquiry, concluded that Dungarvan was meant, and having once got that idea, he continued erroneously to hold it, even to misleading the justices when the pauper was before them for examination.

I pointed this out to the inspector of poor, and he concurred in thinking, on the aspect of the case now presented, that such may have been the fact.

He, however, continues to consider the removal to have been legally carried out, but if on inquiry it turns out to be a fact that the pauper was not born in Dungarvan, in the county of Kilkenny, he is prepared to take her off the hands of the Thomastown Union, and bring her again to Scotland, if she will give her consent thereto, reserving his right to return her under warrant to the place of her birth, when that has been satisfactorily ascertained.

Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh, 18 February 1878.

(signed) William Millar.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

Thomastown Union, Ireland,

9 March 1878.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Guardians of Thomastown Union to bring under the notice of the Board of Supervision the case of Agnes or Anne Adams, who has been improperly removed from Glasgow by the parochial authorities there, to Thomastown Workhouse, under a warrant, dated 5th December 1877. The attention of the Lord Advocate has been called in the House of Commons to the circumstances of this woman's case by Mr. Martin, one of the Members for the county of Kilkenny. In the absence of the Lord Advocate, Sir H. Selwin-Ebbatson replied to the interrogatories, and I beg to enclose a sheet of the "Times" of the 22nd ultimo, giving the exact terms of his answer.

In reference to the undertaking given in the answer "that if it were the case that the pauper was not born at Dungarvan, in the county of Kilkenny, but at Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, he should recommend the Board of Supervision to give every assistance in their power to have the pauper re-transferred to Glasgow," the Board of Guardians of Thomastown Union have thought proper to have a declaration made by Adams, controverting the statements in the original declaration and warrant prepared in Glasgow, to the effect that she belonged to the county of Kilkenny. I herewith enclose the declaration referred to, and the board of guardians have directed me to say that they trust that the Board of Supervision will, under the circumstances, have no hesitation in coming to the conclusion that this woman has been improperly removed to Thomastown Union, and that they will accordingly see the justice of giving orders that she be re-transferred to Glasgow.

I have, &c.

The Secretary, Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh.

(signed) John F. Mac Carlin,
Clerk of the Union.

P.S.—The Christian name of the pauper is cited in the declaration as Agnes or Anne in consequence of "Agnes" being embodied in the Glasgow documents received here, while she states that her name is Anne.

J. F. M.

EXTRACT from "The Times," 22 February 1878.

The case of Agnes Adams.

SIR H. SELWIN-EBBATSON, in the absence of the Lord Advocate from indisposition, said, in reply to Mr. P. Martin, that the attention of the learned lord had been called to the case of the pauper Agnes Adams; that he found she was examined before two justices, and stated on oath that she was born "in Dungarvan, county of Kilkenny, Ireland," and that her deposition to that effect was, in consequence of her statement that "she could not write," authenticated by the two justices in the form usual in such cases (by their subscribing); that he had no reason to doubt that the pauper did make the statement on oath as to her birthplace, which was recorded by the justices; that if it were the case that the pauper was not born at Dungarvan, in the county of Kilkenny, but at Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, he should recommend the Board of Supervision to give every assistance in their power to have the pauper re-transferred to Glasgow; and that he did not feel called upon to give an opinion upon the remainder of the question.

DECLARATION.

County of Kilkenny, } I, Agnes or Anne Adams, of Thomastown Union Workhouse, in
to W.R. the county of Kilkenny, do solemnly and sincerely declare that a deposition alleged to have been made by me at Glasgow, on the 5th of December 1877, in whatever manner it was procured, so far as I am made to say that I was born in Dungarvan, in the county of Kilkenny and Union of Thomastown, is utterly untrue. On the contrary, I now solemnly and sincerely declare that I am a native of Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone, that I never resided elsewhere until I went to Glasgow about six years ago, that I knew nothing whatsoever of Dungarvan, Thomastown Union, or the county of Kilkenny, previous to my arrival here in December last, and that I had not even heard of such places. Finally, I declare solemnly and sincerely that the information herein is correct.

And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, intitled, "An Act to Repeal an Act of the Present Session of Parliament, intitled, 'An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations, taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to

Correspondence.

Scotland.

substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire Suppression of Voluntary and Extra-judicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths."

Declared to by me, Agnes or Anne \times Adams,
her mark.

Witness. (signed) John F. MacCartan.
Clerk of the Union.

Made and subscribed by the mark of the said Agnes or Anne Adams, who cannot write, and witnessed at Thomastown Union Workhouse, in the said county of Kilkenny, before me, a justice of the peace for said county, this 1st day of March 1878.

(signed) P. Cromellon, J.P.
Chairman of the Thomastown Board of Guardians.

— No. 5. —

LETTER from Mr. Shelton to Mr. Dempster.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
15 March 1878.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the accompanying copy of a letter which they have received from Mr. MacCartan, clerk to the guardians of Thomastown Union, dated the 8th instant, and relative declarations respecting the removal of Agnes or Anne Adams from Glasgow to Dungarvan, in the county of Kilkenny, instead of to Dungannon, in the county of Tyrone.

The Board recommend you to follow the course you expressed yourself to Mr. Miller as ready to adopt, viz., that if, on inquiry, it turns out to be a fact that the pauper was not born in Dungarvan, in the county of Kilkenny, you are prepared to take her off the hands of the Thomastown Union, and bring her again to Scotland.

Mr. Dempster,
Inspector of Poor, Glasgow.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Shelton.

P.S.—You will be good enough to inform me what steps the parochial Board resolve to take in this matter.

J. S.

— No. 6. —

(2452—75).

LETTER from Mr. Dempster to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Agnes Adams.

City Parochial Chambers, Glasgow,
30 March 1878.

Sir,
REFERRING to yours of 15th current, I have to inform you that I have removed this person from Thomastown Union, and she is now an inmate of our poorhouse with her own consent. I will take an early opportunity of applying for a warrant to remove her to the Union of Dungannon, where she now declares she was born.

The Secretary, Board of Supervision,
Edinburgh.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. Dempster.
Inspector.

— No. 7. —

LETTER from Mr. Shelton to Mr. MacCartan.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
15 April 1878.

Sir,
REFERRING to your letter of 9th March last, respecting the case of Agnes or Anne Adams, I beg to enclose, for the information of the board of guardians of Thomastown Union, the enclosed copy of a letter which the Board of Supervision have received from the inspector of poor of the parish of Glasgow, dated the 30th ultimo.

J. F. MacCartan, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians, Thomastown Union, Ireland.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Shelton.

— No. 8. —

LETTER from Mr. MacCartan to Mr. Skelton.

Thomastown Union, Ireland,

20 April 1878.

Sir,

I AM directed by the board of guardians of Thomastown Union to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, enclosing letter from the Inspector of Poor of the parish of Glasgow, stating that he had removed Agnes or Anne Adams from Thomastown Workhouse back to Glasgow. I am to express the thanks of the board of guardians to the Board of Supervision for having had the removal accomplished as soon as the injustice was brought under their notice.

I am further directed to request that you will be so good as to inform me whether the guardians of the parish of the City of Glasgow could legally reimburse the board of guardians of Thomastown Union the cost of the maintenance of Agnes Adams while she was an inmate of the workhouse of the union.

John Skelton, Esq.,
Board of Supervision.

I have, &c.
(signed) John F. MacCartan,
Clerk of the Union.

— No. 9. —

LETTER from Mr. Skelton to Mr. MacCartan.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,

26 April 1878.

Sir,

I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 20th instant, as to reimbursement by the parochial board of Glasgow, to the Thomastown Union, of the expenses incurred by the union in the case of Agnes Adams.

I have submitted your letter to the Board of Supervision for relief of the poor in Scotland, and the Board have in the meantime communicated with the parochial board on the subject; after receiving their reply, I shall again write to you.

John F. MacCartan, Esq., Clerk to the Guardians,
Thomastown Union, Ireland.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton.

— No. 10. —

LETTER from Mr. Skelton to Mr. Dempster.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,

26 April 1878.

Sir,

I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you for any observations the parochial board may have to offer, the enclosed copy of a letter which they have received from Mr. MacCartan, clerk to the guardians of Thomastown Union, dated the 20th instant, as to reimbursement by the parochial board to the union, of the expenses incurred in the wrongous removal of Agnes Adams.

Mr. Dempster,
Inspector of Poor, Glasgow.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton.

— No. 11. —

(4246—78.)

LETTER from Mr. Dempster to Mr. Skelton.

City Parochial Chambers, Glasgow,

21 April 1878.

Sir,

I AM in receipt of yours of yesterday, which enclose copy communication from the clerk to the Thomastown Union, regarding the case of Agnes Adams. I shall submit the same to the Board at their first meeting, and afterwards advise you as to the result.

John Skelton, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. Dempster, Inspector.

Correspondence.

Scotland.

(4246—78.)

— No. 12. —

LETTER from Mr. Dempster to Mr. Skelton.

City Parochial Chambers, Glasgow,
7 May 1878.

Sir,
I SUBMITTED your letter of the 20th ultimo, along with copy communication from the clerk to Thomastown Union, regarding the case of Agnes Adams, to a meeting of our Board this morning.

I was instructed to say that, as the warrant of removal of Agnes Adams to Thomastown Union was procured and carried out in consequence of Agnes Adams' own statements, and as this parish have been put to considerable expense in removing her back to Glasgow, and re-transmitting her to the union within which it is now alleged she was born, the Board do not think it would be equitable for them to reimburse the authorities of Thomastown Union for the pauper's maintenance, apart altogether from the question whether or not such reimbursement would be legal.

John Skelton, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. Dempster, Inspector.

— No. 13. —

LETTER from Mr. Skelton to Mr. Dempster.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
10 May 1878.

Sir,
I HAVE to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 7th instant, respecting the case of Agnes or Ann Adams, which I have submitted to the Board of Supervision; and I am directed to state that the Board are of opinion that the parochial board are entitled to repay the cost of maintaining the pauper in Ireland, and that they ought to do so.

Mr. Dempster, Inspector, Glasgow.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton.

— No. 14. —

LETTER from Mr. Millar to Mr. MacCartan.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
4 June 1878.

Sir,
REFERRING to your letter of the 20th April last, respecting the case of Agnes Adams, I beg to inclose, for the information of the guardians, copies of a letter which the Board received from the Inspector of Poor of Glasgow, dated 7th ultimo, and the Board's reply, dated 10th ultimo.

The Board have received no further communication from the Inspector since the date of my letter to him of the 10th ultimo.

J. F. MacCartan, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians of Thomastown Union,
Ireland.

I am, &c.
(signed) Wm. Millar,
for Secretary.

— No. 15. —

(4460—78.)

LETTER from Mr. Dempster to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.

Agnes Adams.

City Parochial Chambers, Glasgow,
4 June 1878.

Sir,
I READ yours of 10th ultimo, regarding the case of Agnes Adams. I have received authority to pay the authorities of Thomastown Union the amount of their charges, which is only 48 shillings, and I shall remit that sum to-morrow to Mr. MacCartan, and this matter will thus be settled.

The Secretary,
Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

I am, &c.
(signed) A. Dempster,
Inspector.

— No. 16. —

LETTER from Mr. Miller to Mr. MacCartan.

Case of Agnes Adams.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
7 June 1878.

Sir,
REFERRING to your letter of 20th April last, and my reply, I beg to annex copy of a further letter which I have received from the Inspector of Poor of Glasgow, dated the 4th instant.

I am, &c.
(signed) Wm. Miller,
for Secretary.

J. F. MacCartan, Esq.,
Clerk to the Guardians, Thomastown Union,
Ireland.

CORRESPONDENCE between the Board of Supervision for Relief of the Poor in Scotland, and the Local Government Board, Ireland, relating to the alleged Removal of Poor Person from Ireland to Scotland, 15th May 1874 to 14th May 1878.

— No. 1. —

LETTER from Mr. J. Skelton to Mr. B. Banks.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
3 November 1876.

Sir,
I AM directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a letter which they have received from the Inspector of Poor of the Govan Combination, dated the 30th ultimo, respecting conduct of the guardians of the Oughtersd Union, with reference to the removal of Bridget Walker, or Maillie, and her four children, to this country, and to request that inquiry may be made, and that thereafter the Local Government Board will favour the Board with their observations.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton.

B. Banks, Esq.,
Local Government Board, Dublin.

Enclosure in No 1.

Case of Bridget Walker, or Maillie, and Four Children.

Govan Combination Parochial Board Chambers,
7, Carlton Place, Glasgow,
30 October 1876.

Sir,
I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Board of Supervision to the case of the above named. She has to-day become chargeable to this parish, and from her statement it appears that she was chargeable to the union of Oughtersd, Ireland, in the workhouse for about four months, till the 18th current, when she was allowed by the guardians of that union, on the express condition that she would with her four children proceed to this country, the sum of £4. She was born in Oughtersd, and her husband, Mark Maillie, was also a native of that place, and had no settlement in Scotland. He died in Belvidere Fever Hospital, Glasgow, on the 18th current.

During the last two or three years, and when she left Ireland on the 18th current, pauper, knew nothing whatever regarding her husband, further than that he was supposed to be living somewhere about Glasgow, and it therefore must have been evident to the guardians of Oughtersd, that in all probability as soon as she landed in this country she would require to apply for parochial relief.

As such proceedings on the part of the guardians of Oughtersd are decidedly contrary to law, I think it right that the Board of Supervision should be informed of the case, in order that they may adopt what measures they consider necessary to at least prevent a recurrence of such proceedings.

I would

Correspondence.

Scotland.

I would also respectfully submit to the consideration of the Board of Supervision, whether the guardians of Oughtersard should not be made to remove the pauper and her children back to their workhouse, at their own expense.

John Skelton, Esq., Secretary,
Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

I am, &c.
(signed) Andrew Wallace,
Inspector.

— No. 2. —

(No. 21,142—1876.)

LETTER from Mr. B. Banks to the Secretary, Board of Supervision.
Oughtersard Union—Miscellaneous.

Local Government Board, Dublin,
11 November 1876.

Sir,
THE Local Government Board for Ireland acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Inspector of Poor of the Govan Combination relating to the case of a woman named Bridget Walker, or Maillie, who it is alleged was allowed by the board of guardians of the Oughtersard Union a sum of 4*l*. on the express condition that she would, with her children, proceed to Scotland, and in reference thereto the Local Government Board have directed to be forwarded to you herewith, for the information of the Board of Supervision, a copy of a statement made by the clerk of the Oughtersard Union on the subject.

The Local Government Board have referred this matter to the Inspector of the district, who informs them that he can vouch for the correctness of the statement.

To the Secretary,
Board of Supervision, Edinburgh.

By Order of the Board,
(signed) B. Banks, Secretary.

Enclosure in No. 2.

(No. 21,142-76—Oughtersard Union.)

Copy of Statement by Clerk of Union.

Oughtersard, 6 November 1876.
I BEG to give you the following particulars relating to the woman named Bridget Walker, or Maillie.

She has been several times in this workhouse since her husband went to Scotland, and always left when she received any money from him. Her last admission with her four children was on the 13th July 1876; she was discharged on 19th August off the books, being employed by the guardians as nurse in the fever ward, when no other could be got in the town, at 8*s*. per week, which sum was afterwards increased by the guardians to 10*s*. per week for eight weeks; this was sanctioned by the Local Government Board on 16th October 1876. She took her discharge, and was paid the 4*l*. for her services as fever nurse; she then proceeded, as we are informed, to Scotland to her husband, who, it appears from hearsay, was buried the day before she arrived there.

She got no money from this board but what they considered she well and lawfully earned as fever nurse for eight weeks at 10*s*. per week, which was sanctioned by the Local Government Board.

(signed) H. Flanagan,
Clerk of Union.

— No. 3. —

LETTER from Mr. J. Skelton to the Inspector of Poor, Govan Combination, Glasgow.

Board of Supervision, Edinburgh,
16 November 1876.

Sir,
REFERRING to your letter of the 30th ultimo, respecting the case of Bridget Walker, or Maillie, and her four children, I am directed by the Board of Supervision to transmit for your information, copies of a letter which they have received from the secretary of the Local Government Board, Dublin, dated the 11th instant, and of the statement therein referred to, which I now do.

Mr. Wallace,
Inspector of Poor, Govan Combination,
Glasgow.

I am, &c.
(signed) John Skelton.